DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 6.

It cost DeCastro only $923 to perform in Knoxville, Tennessee, in fines and court costs.

Last Sunday more than one hundred persons were received as members of Beecher's church in Brooklyn.

The Augusta Constitutionalist sold on Tuesday 800 copies of the issue of that day containing the tornado news. This was a deserved tribute to its enterprise.

The grain dealers of Meredosia, Ill., have shipped 100,000 bushels of corn to St. Louis in the last few days, and still their warehouses are full and more arriving from the country at 65 cents a bushel.

The Thomasville Enterprise entered upon its twentieth year on the 5th inst. May the next twenty years increase its prosperity, power and usefulness. We hope to see Major Bryan celebrate its centennial, for really there is no use for so valuable a citizen dying.

James Moir, who had in charge the "educated hog," committed suicide in Montgomery, Ala., on Tuesday by taking an over dose of morphine. The cause assigned was financial embarrassment. He was buried by the Knights of Pythias, of which order he was a member.

Rev. W. A. Parks, district superintendent of the American Bible society, will be at the following places at the times specified, and hold meetings in the interest of the Bible society:

Sunday school convention, Palmetto, 28th and 29th May.
Conyers, 5th Sunday in May.
Thomson, 1st Sunday in June.
Atlanta, 2d Sunday in June, at night.
Griffin, 3d Sunday in June, at night.

Geo. W. Williams, the merchant prince of Charleston, S. C., is building a fine residence on West battery, Meeting street. The house will have twenty-seven rooms, some of which will be devoted to hot-houses, music and picture hall, library, etc. It will also be provided with an elevator to convey persons to the cupola, where they can have a view of the city and the harbor. It will be the most elegant and elaborately finished residence in the city. Its style will be classic, and the general ornamentation Corinthian.

There are at present about forty-eight different and independent churches throughout the world, each one of which claims, so far as doctrine and general polity go, the name of Presbyterian. These 48 churches embrace 20,000 congregations, so that the aggregate of the members of these various congregations must represent several millions. It is now designed, as indeed it has long been desired, to bring together all these millions in one solid union as regards doctrine and ecclesiastical discipline. Yet so tenacious are the various congregations of their several points of belief, tradition and practice that the promoters of the scheme for the reunion of the whole body are by no means over sanguine of an early success. The Presbyterian church, as a whole, is widely spread over this continent, Australia, the British colonies, England and Ireland, and through Scotland, which is its birth place. Its principal organizations in Europe are: The church of Scotland, known as the Established Church of Scotland; the Reformed Presbyterian Church; the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. In this country the principal organizations are: The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of North America; the Presbyterian Church of the United States; the United Presbyterian Church of North America; the Reformed Presbyterians; and the Reformed Church of America, formerly known as the Dutch Reformed. In Canada there exists what is known as the Canada Presbyterian Church. In Australia, New Zealand and Van Dieman's Land Presbyterianism is in much the same condition as in Canada.

REV. A. T. SPALDING.

Missionary Sermon at Greenville, South Carolina.

[Greenville (S. C.) News.]

On Sunday night last, one of the largest congregations that has ever assembled in our city, met in the Baptist church to hear the missionary sermon of Rev. A. T. Spalding, D. D., of Atlanta, before the young men of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. At an early hour, the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The choir of the church was very large on this occasion, and the music was grand.

Rev. Dr. Spalding opened the services by reading portions of the VIIIth and IXth chapters of Hebrews, explaining each part as he progressed, and describing very minutely the services of the tabernacle.

He gave out 877th hymn, "Ye christian pilgrims go, etc.," after which he offered up a fervent prayer, and requested the very excellent choir to dispense with the hymn, desirous as he was of having Rev. Mr. Fish sing his mission song before the sermon commenced. The execution of this song was perfect, and every word was heard by the large audience. "Oh, Lord, send me, here I am," thrilled the audience as his clear musical voice rang out, preparing the minds of the people to appreciate the remarks that were to follow.

Rev. Dr. Spalding took for his text the sixth chapter and seventh vese of the first book of Kings: "And the house when it was in building, was built of stone, and ready before it was brought thither; so there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building."

The sermon was one of the most sublime and eloquent we have ever listened to, captivating the audience, and holding them spell bound by the eloquent language used in describing the mission of Christ and the thousand things in which he was pictured. His description of the temple of Solomon and the specifications which were given by inspiration Da[vid] and carried out by Solomon, his son, was a grand effort, showing that it was God's ideal, and intended to illustrate the magnitude of that other building, which was to be erected, whose maker and builder was God, whose foundations shall stand forever and ever, amid the wrecks of empires, and the world's dissolution, the stone of which no man can number, that will some day stand out on the plains of eternity.

His description of the pilgrimage to the Holy Land was beautiful, illustrating the care and protection which a kind providence extends over His people when in His service.

His illustration of the beauties of nature, contrasting the genius of man with the sublime works of the great architect, were depicted so beautifully that we will not attempt to picture it here.

He was happy in describing the work of God in the vast universe, and as he traveled millions of miles from planet to planet, the mind was completely lost in the magnitude of the theme.

In concluding his sermon, which was one of the most sublime efforts of rhetoric and thought we have ever had the pleasure of listening to, he gave a few words of advice to the young men, who were soon to go out into the world to preach the gospel of Christ, and become workers in the house of God. He urged them to stand in their allotted places, wherever it may be, for their work will be rewarded. He told them to go on, though nations may rise and fall, fear not the faces of men; go on, and when difficulties arise, go on, go on. He illustrated Columbus in his voyage to the new world, and the difficulties he encountered, surrounded by a disheartened crew who had been taken from home and friends, and were ready to sacrifice him, when the words "land ho!" were heard, showing that if they persevere, all will be well. Go on was his cry, in the face of all dangers, knowing that God "the first of all dangers," will honor those that work for him, and when done, they shall shine their labors are and forever, when no stars forever no more.

The MacDermotts of Ballybane.

AN IRISH STORY OF REAL LIFE.

The best "holding" of land on the Ballybane property was that of old Darby MacDermott. His crops were always first sowed, and first come; his haggard the neatest and best thatching; his fences in the best condition, and his house the snuggest in the village. Darby was never a day behindhand with his rent. The 1st of May and the 1st of November found him, wet or dry, good season or bad season, at the office with his old worsted stocking, in the very corner of which his half-year's rent lay safely counted. He was a decent old man, who always minded his business, and attended to his duties, and had few troubles in the course of his three score and ten years. He had two sons; Martin, the eldest, a dark, handsome man, with a square, heavy face, and a pair of dark, restless glittering eyes—a man whom every one respected but very few liked; and Owen, a fair, curly-haired, delicate boy, who had been his mother's darling. Old Darby was fond of both his sons, but the sturdy, healthy Martin was decidedly his favorite; and when he died, it was found that the greater part of his savings went to his first-born.

Owen was not either of a jealous or envious disposition; still, he sometimes thought it rather hard that his brother should have all the luck. Martin was strong, and healthy and handsome, had been his father's favorite, and was master of the farm after his death. All the stock and crops, and everything, was the property of Martin; and Owen was the possesor of but fifty pounds. Forty years ago two hundred pounds in ready money was considered a fortune, and even fifty pounds was not by any means to be despised, and when old Darby MacDermott left his boys so well off, there were but few men in Ballybane who did not envy them—Martin especially, who was looked up to by his neighbors as little short of a gentleman, certainly as a man who might keep his jaunting-car if he chose. But the possession of money made no change in the new tenant of the Upland Farm, as the MacDermotts' holding was called. He just worked as hard as ever, getting up at six o'clock in the morning, and going to bed late. Owen lived with him, and worked too, just as usual, only that during his father's time he might spend his evening reading old newspapers, or writing letters to his acquaintances who had gone to America. But Martin thought such occupations mere waste of time, and when the day's work was ended and the supper over, he ordered the fire and lights to be put out.

The next farm to that of Martin MacDermott's on one side was held by Michael O'Byrne, a farmer who had been well to do once, but misfortunes of late years had come thickly on him, and he had hard work to keep the farm together. On the other side, a small holding of about fifteen acres was held by a good for-nothing old fellow, named Patrick Heveran, who was a little better than a nuisance to the entire neighborhood. However, one morning he was found dead in his bed; and Owen MacDermott, without taking counsel of any one, went to the agent and asked if he might have the vacant farm, as he wished to settle down on his own account. The agent promised, and full of joy, Owen went about his work. The next day was the 17th of March, St. Patrick's day, and general holiday; and early in the day Owen dressed himself in his Sunday suit and went out. A little way down the road he met a young girl, also dressed in her best—a crimson stuff dress, a gay shawl, and a cross of ribbon of all colors in the rainbow on her shoulder. Her fair hair was twisted carelessly around her head, and her soft blue eyes had a startled look in them.

"Oh, Ownie, avourneen, I was afeard you weren't comin'; and sure, sorra a bit of shamrock you have in your cap this blessed mornin'. Why is that, dear?"

"I was in a hurry to see you, my darlin'," he answered, looking tenderly into the sweet, shy face. "Julia, I have some good news for you this mornin'; let us walk down the lane, and I'll tell you, and look for my shamrock at the same time."

Together they turned down the lane or rather foot-path, bordered on one side by a thick blackthorn hedge, and a broad meadow on the other.

"Julia, said Owen, "You know I'm fond of you since you were a wee, shy, delicate little creature. I never had any sweetheart but yourself, and now I want you to fix the day; I'm going to take you all to myself. You know Pat Heveran's houldin'; I went to the office yesterday and axed for it, and the agent as good as promised me it. Now, Judy!"

"I am so glad, Ownie,' was all the girl answered, very softly, but there were tears of genuine delight in her eyes as she looked up at him. Well it was that neither of them saw the dark face which watched them from the other side of the hedge, or heard the muttered threats that were hurled after them, or they might not have enjoyed the remainder of the day as they did.

St. Patrick's day in Ireland, forty years ago, used to be very different to what it is now; and when Julia O'Byrne and Owen MacDermott entered the market-town of Gort, after a long ramble through the fields in search of a shamrock, it presented a gay appearance. The principal street was lined with stalls filled with oranges, apples and gingerbread, gap crosses and sugar sticks. There were tents full of "boys" and girls eating, drinking and laughing; large pots of boiling bacon and potatoes, barrels of porter and kegs of poteen, and Irish pipers playing with all their might. From stall to stall, and from tent to tent, Owen and Julia wandered, enjoying everything, till late in the evening, when they met Martin MacDermott and Julia's father, both evidently in high spirits, and chatting confidentially. They went into the tent together, and after an hour's chat came out more good-tempered and confidential than ever, sought Julia and Owen.

"Come here, my colleen!" O'Byrne said in rather a thick voice. "I have made a match for you with Martin. Go over and sit by the side of him."

"With Martin, father!" the girl said, looking with dismay at the stern, dark man she almost hated and certainly feared. "With Ownie, you mean."

"Sorra a bit of it, Julia; but Martin—Martin the master. Poor Ownie has nothing."

"His's promised Heveran's farm, father."

"No, my dear; it's me that has Heveran's holdin'," Martin said with a sinister smile; "and it's me you're goin' to marry."

Owen walked up to his brother and looking him straight in the face said in a clear, calm voice, "What do you mean, Martin MacDermott?"

"What I said just now—that I got Heveran's houldin', and took my oath I'd never marry Julia O'Byrne. I told it to her father half an hour ago."

"You mean to say you are goin' before me and the colleen I have loved since she was up to my knee! You mean to say you are goin' between me and those few dirty acres of Heveran's and that I axed first, and bespoke; between your only brother and all the hopes of peace he has in this world—you that has full and plenty, Martin MacDermott! I'm goin' to marry Julia," Martin replied with sullen determination.

"Julia, what do you say?" Owen asked, turning to the girl, who stood silently weeping.

"I must answer for her," O'Byrne said. "I promised her to Martin, and I'm not goin' back of my word, I can tell you. What have you to show? How do you mean to keep her?"

"What do you say, Julia?"

"I wish to stick to you, Ownie, and never marry any one else—never, never, as I hope for luck!"

"God bless you for them words, darlin'! Only be true and faithful, and I'll soon have a cabin for you somewhere."

"Julia!" said her father, raising his hands toward heaven, "if you ever marry that boy, ever speak to him, ever think of him, I'll curse you to my bare knees!" You don't know what a father's curse is!—Don't bring it on my child, if you love her. Never come across her again, Ownie MacDermott!"

"You hear that, Julia. What am I to do?" Owen asks.

"Go away, and never come near me again, or he'll curse me, Ownie. Go away."

Owen MacDermott stood perfectly still for a few minutes, and then, raising his eyes to heaven, and with the impetuosity of a young Irishman, called down a bitter curse on his only brother: "May you never be happier than I am now, sleeping or waking! May everything you put your hands to turn to dust and ashes! May your children live to hate and dishonor you, Martin MacDermott!" And with one long look at the trembling Julia, Owen rapidly passed out into the cold darkness of the March evening and was seen no more in Castlegar. Ten pounds of the money left him by his father he took, the remainder lay in the bank. But which side he went, or what became of him, no one knew.

A year passed away and then Michael O'Byrne died; and Julia, from her sheer inability to resist any longer, became the wife of Martin MacDermott, though she feared the very sound of his voice, and trembled at his touch. He was a tyrant, but she scarcely heeded that, for she had no will, and no wish to do anything but what he bade her. She had children, but one after another they sickened and died, and things in general began to go wrong with Martin; his shabby churlishness making him generally disliked. When they were ten years married, Julia died in giving birth to twins, a fine healthy boy and a girl. Both lived, and all the affection their father had for anything he centered on the boy, whom he called Darby, after his own father. The little girl, Julia, he cared nothing about, allowing her to grow up just as best she could. The farm Martin took so treacherously from his brother, he gave up long before, as nothing ever sown there prospered, and, indeed, acre by acre, the Upland Farm had been going for years. Darby MacDermott grew up to be a fine, handsome man, first and foremost in every mischief the village could afford; and at twenty years of age got transported for treason-felony, as he had taken an active part in the rebellion of 1848. Julia was an idle, careless girl, who spent her time in gossipping in the neighbor's house, instead of taking care of her father, a weak, helpless old man, who toiled early and late trying to keep a roof over his head. All of his wretched schemes had turned out badly. They had not in them the ring of a straightforward and honest man. Above all, the trouble and disgrace of his son Darby completely broke him down, and he took his bed, only wishing and wanting to die. "It's the curse, it's Ownie's curse," he would mourn for hours, as he lay alone without a soul to hand him even a drink of water. "Sure, I might have known it would come."

At length the climax of Martin MacDermott's sufferings was reached, the measure of his punishment filled up. For three years he had not paid a sixpence of rent, he was dispossessed, turned out of the house in which he was born, and his father and grandfather before him, to die by the way—left homeless and friendless by the roadside on a dreary November morning.

Remembering his unkindness to an only brother, his harshness to his poor, timid, patient wife, his blind indulgence of his son in the face of patent facts, his total neglect of his only daughter, and his mean, scheming character, there were few to pity Martin MacDermott in his trouble; and so he was taken to the work-house, his house knocked down, and not a trace left of what had been a happy homestead.

And Owen, when he left the tent that evermemorable St. Patrick's night, it was with the resolve of going away forever anywhere, so that he was far from that place which had suddenly become hateful to him. He walked all night, and at the break of day found himself just outside the town of Ballinasloe. There he had some breakfast, and at the inn he entered into conversation with some men who were going to England with cattle, and were in want of a dryer. Owen offered his services, and, as he appeared a quiet, respectable young man, they were accepted at once. They reached Dublin in three days, and then started for Livepool, where Owen said good-bye to the cattle jobbers, and took a passage to America in the Golden Cross. On board he made himself so useful and agreeable to the captain, that he gave him a recommendation to a merchant in New York, who took him into his office. For five years Owen worked patiently and steadily, and then his master promoted him to be a clerk, and go on from step to step, his patient, honest industry raised him, till he became a partner in one of the first firms in the great city. Then, when he paused to consider that he was rich and independent and a gentleman, came home-longings. The Upland Farm, the lane where he last walked with Julia, the quiet little market town—all used to come before him as he sat in his grand lonely house; and at last he resolved to pay his native place a visit.

He arrived at Gort late on the afternoon of the 16th of March, and determined to remain quiet till the next day, when he felt pretty sure of meeting his brother Martin. It was just thirty years since Owen left his native place, and there were fewer changes in the dull little country town than he anticipated—far fewer changes than there were in himself. But when St. Patrick's day dawned clear and frosty, he could not rest, and started early in the well-remembered direction of the Upland Farm. How his heart beat as he drew near the old cabin, weather-stained and desolate, which had been the home of Julia, and how it stood still as it reached the level field of oats which was just coming over ground where his father's house stood! Faint and sick, he entered the first cabin he came to and asked for a drink of water. A wretched old woman, seeing how white he looked, asked him to take *a stool*, which he did, and after a few minutes silence he began to ask some questions about the place. A young girl, with a face that would have been pretty but for its sulky expression, and a quantity of fair hair negligently hanging over her shoulders, looked up from a heap of flax she was carding, and examined the stranger attentively, as he asked the old woman what had become of the MacDermotts.

"Come here, Judy, and tell his honor what become of Martin MacDermott and his blessed family. This is the daughter, sir.

"And Martin, what has become of him? Is he dead?" Owen asked, breathly.

"No, it would be a good job for me was," the girl said sullenly; "he's in the poor-house!"

Owen buried his face in his hands, and wept aloud: Surely his curse had fallen hot and heavy; far, far hotter and heavier than he meant it should. "Girl, did you ever hear of your uncle Owen? I am he. Take me to your father. And this is Julia's daughter! I might have known you; you are so like her."

It was hard to make poor old Martin MacDermott understand that his brother had come back and was rich, and willing to help him; but when it did dawn on his feeble mind, his sorrow and his gratitude were touching to behold. "Take me away, Ownie—take me away from Ballybane. I can never behold up my head among the neighbors again. Sure I'm a poor, brokendown owld creature, but if gave a small taste of the spirit of the MacDermotts left yet, in spite of all my troubles. Take me an' Julia away, Ownie."

There was now demonstration a beautiful instance of magnanimity. Owen took his brother and niece to New York; but Martin did not live long to enjoy the splendid home of Owen. Six months after they landed he died, without any visible or local cause—simply of a broken heart. Julia took her place as mistress of her uncle's establishment; and before very long married the son of his partner, and had a fine house of her own; and when Darby's term of transportation expired, his uncle took him to live with him. The young man had learned a severe lesson, but he profited by it; and is now one of the most prosperous and esteemed merchants in New York. His children climb on the knees of a white-haired, gentle old man they call Uncle Owen; and he sometimes says to Derby as he strokes the his eldest boy's golden curls: "Your Owen is like me, nephew; I can see that. I'm a happy old man, I could not have been so had I committed any horrid act of vengeance. In doing good for evil I feel that I am truly blest."—*Chambers' Journal.*

WILD OATES.

How She Came to Dissolve Her Matrimonial Partnership with Tracy Titus—A Mother-in-Law in the Muss, as Usual.

[From the Chicago Tribune, 30th.]

After a long interval, the California papers appear upon the table in an accumulated pile, as though they had been washed up there by the flood, and stranded without system or arrangement. One of the latest contains a full account of the difficulty between Tracy Titus and his wife, Mrs. Jas. A. Oates, as she is called by those who know her professionally only. A few weeks ago the Tribune contained a brief allusion to the trouble between these two estimable people. The full account of their difficulty locates its origin where every married man would naturally expect to find it,

WITH THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The history of the trouble introduces a history of the principals, and it may be interesting to the general reader to give it in brief. Alice Orcenia Merritt was born in 1849, and is consequently but twenty-six years of age. At the age of sixteen, while at school in Nashville, she fell in love with James A. Oates, leading man at the Nashville theatre, and, contrary to the custom, he fell in love with and married her. They were united secretly, and removed the following year to Cincinnati, where Mr. Oates played for one year, and was then compelled by sickness to withdraw from the stage. Mrs. Oates, forced to earn her own living, made her *debut* as a soubrette at Wood's theatre, and there learned the rudiments of her art. It was here that C. D. Hess engaged her to play in

THE "FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,"

and she came to Chicago with her husband and played in that famous burlesque in Crosby's Opera-house. Tracy Titus was at that time treasurer of the theatre, and James Oates became here a stage manager. Titus traveled with the company ever since. When Oates died, in 1871, he obtained from Tracy a promise to protect and care for his widow, which promise Titus keep to the best of his ability, and, in order to omit no opportunity of aiding her,

MARRIED HIS CHARGE

at St. Louis, in November, 1872. The company had in the mean time been strengthened by the addition to it of Billy Crane, Charles H. Drew, John Howson (Brother John) and others. They emerged gradually from burlesque into opera bouffe, and ultimately became extremely popular, and, in spite of hard times, have made money.

It appears that the troupe is always accompanied by two ladies, of whom, of course, gallantry forbids any but favorable mention. One of these was Mrs. Oates' sister, Miss Pauline Merritt, and the other, alas! their mother, Mrs. Merritt. These two ladies boarded elsewhere, and Tracy Titus and his wife at the Occident. For a week or two everything went smoothly. But on one unlucky occasion a quarrel arose regarding some lady, the trouble originating, it is assumed by the cross-examination of Tracy, by his mother-in-law, Tracy's memory was defective. He denied a great deal, and failed to recollect a great deal more.

MRS. OATES PUT HER HUSBAND OUT

of her apartment and took up quarters with mamma. For a day or two Tracy waited for the storm to blow over, but with the pertinacity of our more eastern climate, the wind continued to blow from a stormy quarter. Alison, the treasurer, had brought him nightly the balance from the theatre, but the fourth night after the quarrel, Alison failed to appear. Mrs. Oates had consulted a lawyer, and diverted the proceeds, amounting to some $12,000 since then, to her own use. Her lawyers impressed upon her the belief that

TRACY WAS HER DEPENDENT,

and that the success of the company was due entirely to her exertions. She too willingly ignored his efforts and acted accordingly. The company divided. John Howson, Drew, Jones, Williams and some of the chorus joined Mrs. Oates; Woodfield, Allen, his wife, Miss Larkelle and most of the chorus remained with Tracy Titus. There are now two rival organizations, with

THE PROSPECT OF A DIVORCE.

Maguire is said to side with Titus, and to regard Alison as the "Ingo" in the case. It is stated by the Chronicle that Maguire gave Alison a cut across the face with his cane for interfering in a conversation which did not concern him. Tracy Titus is well known in Chicago, and has relatives here who are much troubled about his domestic disagreement.

Sheridan Captured at Last.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

"Why don't General Sheridan get married?" has been the query for years. Men have wondered and woman have sighed, and still the gallant Phil., the conquering hero of many fields, has placidly drifted on the social tide apparently proof against all charms. But he has succumbed at last; his obdurate career is about ended. We are glad of it; he ought to have been captured long ago. We have gloried in his military victories, but we now rejoice that he has been defeated in a campaign of hearts. Miss Rucker, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Gen. Rucker, wins the prize. The marriage will not be long postponed, and will be a grand affair.

Marine.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

London, May 6.—The ship Francis P. Sage has arrived at Havre. She was on fire, but the flames were extinguished with but little damage to the cargo.

The bark Arica, from New Orleans to Havre, has been spoken as being in latitude 42, longitude 52, and slightly damaged by ice.

Salem, May 6.—The steamer Mayor Reybold struck near the mouth of Salem creek and run ashore in a sinking condition. The passengers were taken ashore by a tug.

Bunker Hill.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Baltimore, May 6.—The council gives $6,000 expenses to the fifth Maryland regiment to Bunker Hill centennial.

The Cholera.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

Bombay, May 6.—The cholera prevails in the city of Badora. It has not appeared in the British camp.

Dead.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Paris, May 6.—Michel Levy, publisher, is dead.

The Belgian Note.

(By telegraph to the Constitution.)

Brussels, May 6.—Belgium has received no fresh note from Germany.

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AN interest in Mountain City Mills, is offered to a good, practical man, who is willing to give his personal attention to the business. Address

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ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA GA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7. 1875. Vol. VII---No 298

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

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july5—dtf

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Mrs. JULIA D. TILWRATT,
sep18—dtf Late of Columbus, Ga.

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first-class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests.
nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30-dtf

RICHMOND HOUSE, NEAR DEPOT, and Branch House on Public Square, GAINESVILLE, GA. The Great Summer Resort for health. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Free transportation for guests and baggage to either house on the Street Cars. Rates of Board, per month, $30; per day, $2; single meal, 50 cents.
HUNT & BRO., Proprietors,
Formerly of southwest Georgia.
may2—dtf

NORCROSS HOTEL.

SUPPER HOUSE.
By Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Trammell.

Board, per day	$2 00
Board, per month	$35 to $30 00
Single meals	75 cents

jan1—dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESville, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. F. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

BROWN'S HOTEL,
E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Opened January 1st, 1856.
BOARD.....$2 PER DAY.
E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon.
Respectfully,
aug30-dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.
Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. feb11

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.
A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf

STOP AT

McCOMBS' HOTEL,
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.
Free Hack meets all trains.
C. G. WILSON,
apr4—dtf Proprietor.

BURNET HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
CONTINUES TO BE THE
LEADING HOTEL IN THE CITY,
New Passenger and Baggage Elevators, and all modern improvements.
Board, per day.....$4 00
Southern Merchants, per day..... 3 00
DUNKLEE, SHEARS & CO.,
mar13—d2tsw2m Proprietors.

BOARDING HOUSES.

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE,"
NEWNAN, GEORGIA,
Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house. Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests.
E. C. YANCEY.

BOARDERS WANTED—MRS. E. A. Jones, 83 Broad street, up-stairs. Boarding and Lodging. Rates reasonable. Fare good. apr29—d1m

STOP AT THE RICHMOND HOTEL, near depot, or at Richmond House on public square, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. Street carsmeet all trains and convey guests to either house free of charge.
HUNT & BRO.,
feb9—dtf Gainesville, Ga.

TRAVELERS,

And those desiring Good Board, can be accommodated by stopping at MRS. C. S. DORSEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, Broad street, ATHENS, GEORGIA. [apr4-dtf

DOCTORS.

DR. JNO. S. WILLSON, AFTER 12 years experience, tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1, and from 3 to 4 p. m. Office rooms, Nos. 6 and 8 in Powell building, junction of Peachtree and Broad streets—entrance from both sides. Residence 28 Forsyth street. mar21—d3m

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may16—

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON,
may 1-d1y Charlotte, N. C.

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 28, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
FRANK T. RYAN, N. G.
T. A. Gramling, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
JOHN B. LANGLEY, N. G.
Thos. J. Buchanan, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets.
JOHN B. GOODWIN, N. G.
G. H. Gilbreath, secretary.

SCHILLER LODGE, (German) No. 70, meets every Monday night, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Peachtree street.
A. ABRAHAM, N. G.
Moses Adler, Secretary.

EMPIRE ENCAMPMENT, No. 13, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
J. A. GRAMLING, C. P.
W. R. Barrow, Scribe.

MIRIAM LODGE, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta stree.
J. D. HOLMES, N. G.
J. C. Watkins, Secretary.

LAWYERS.

WM. R. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY
GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah.
dec18, '74—dlyr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia.
mar10,'75—d13m

W. S. JOHNSON. Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 80 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House.
nov7—dtf

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims.
apr11, 1875—d3m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah.
mar10,'75—d6m

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24—d1y

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74-d9m

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9-d1y

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—dly

ANDREW SLATON, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20-dly

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11-dtf

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; A. D. Dilman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
mar27, 1875—d6m

A. C. GARLINGTON. J. D. ALEXANDER.
GARLINGTON & ALEXANDER, ATTorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the United States District Court at Savannah and Atlanta, and elsewhere by agreement. Office in Cunningham building.
apr2—d3m

WM. A. TURNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia, Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—dly

D. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.
TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Howell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan18, '75—dly

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75-dly

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville,

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA

Friday Morning, May 7, 1875.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DAVIES REPORATION.

General Traveling Agents:

T. M. ACTON. H. H. PARKS

Election of Hon. B. H. Hill.

The result is settled beyond doubt. Mr. Hill is the representative of the Ninth congressional district, in the congress of the United States. While the vote will not be accurately known for some days yet, we have sufficient information to insure Mr. Hill's election by not less than two thousand majority.

In noting his election and congratulating the people of the ninth, and indeed of the state, upon that result, we wish to remark a most gratifying feature and to some a surprising feature of the election. It was feared by many that the district would be sectionally divided, the upper and lower portions arraying themselves against each other. Such does not seem to be the case. It would appear that all the counties, or very nearly all, are pretty well divided between the candidates, Mr. Hill running well in all thus far but one.

This feature is most satisfactory to THE CONSTITUTION, as it dreaded the rending of the party by sectional division. The harmony of the democracy may be saved by overlooking the unfortunate differences in the nominating convention since these differences resulted in securing the election of the people's favorite and decided choice.

We therefore ask all democrats to unite in accepting the election as the termination of their troubles and animosities. There being no regularly nominated candidate THE CONSTITUTION was at liberty to support Mr. Hill, whom it earnestly advocated immediately upon the death of McMillan. But in urging Mr. Hill's claims, we have been careful to respect all democrats and to refrain from arguments or words calculated to embitter the contest. All were democrats, and we sought to allay passion and the strife that ends in separation. We now urge upon all a free acquiescence in the result, especially as it demonstrates the overwhelming choice and wishes of the people.

Mr. Hill goes to congress, and we believe the state will not regret his going, but have reason to be proud of it. We know that he has the intellect capable of wrestling with the enemies and vile slanderers of our people and clime, and we want to hear his voice ringing through the halls of congress. We are not members of the "silence" brigade. We believe the time has passed for mum figures in the place of representatives. The time has come for a brave defence of the people of the south and a firm resistance to the assaults of their persecutors. Senator Gordon has shown this, and demonstrated that an eloquent tongue, while prudent, can effect far more than silence under calumny and wrong.

Contributions.

We received yesterday the following contributions:

From Mr. W. P. Inman the sum of three dollars.

From Mr. H. I. Kimball five dollars.

From Mr. J. Norcoss five dollars.

These amounts will be forwarded and their direction published.

Elsewhere we publish an appeal from the citizens of Harris county in behalf of the sufferers. They set forth a piteous state of affairs, and their appeal will certainly be heeded. Many, they say, are homeless and almost destitute of provision and clothing. None but those who experienced the terrible storms that have devastated the stricken counties can realize the utter destruction wrought. Everything in the track of the tempest was literally destroyed or swept away to unknown places. So these people are in need of the commonest necessaries of life, and their condition appeals loudly to the citizens of more favored communities. A small amount from various sections of the state would aggregate a very satisfactory sum, that would go far to alleviate the sufferings and want created by the desolating mark of the tornado.

In the absence of any action by the people, any donations sent us, from fifty cents upwards, we shall promptly forward either according to the wish of the sender, or as seems best, if no wish be expressed.

Perhaps the real extent of the damage to life and property by these tornadoes will never be fully known. True we know that nearly four hundred people have been killed and wounded, but we cannot account for the misery and desolation resulting from those rude sunderings of the heart's dearest ties. True we, know that property of value reaching hundreds of thousands of dollars have been destroyed, but the complications and future failures that may result we cannot fathom, still the immediate wants of the storm-stricken we cannot meet, and the good and the tender-hearted in all parts of the state will promptly respond, and do honor to our common humanity.

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—During Friday for the south Atlantic states, stationary barometer and north winds, backing to the east with clear warm weather.

There is some talk of starting another daily paper here. Well, there is a good opening. There have only been ten unsuccessful aspirants in the regular line, and about twice as many more in the irregular way within the past ten years.—*Savannah News.*

Our office was made all fragrant yesterday afternoon by the glorious perfume from a boquet made of the cloth of Gold rose. It was sent with the compliments of Mr. F. Cogin, and culled from that renowned specimen at the Augusta factory of this the most splendid flower that ever came from the hands of the Creator. The bush was planted all of thirty years ago, is now sixty feet in height, with branches fifty feet wide, and the main trunk thirteen inches at the base. The flower is an exquisite commingling, in color, of white and gold, the most delicate perception failing to detect where the one hue ends or the other begins, so perfect is the blending of the whole.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Put Him in His Little Bed.

[New York Times.]

A banquet was given General George Crook in San Francisco on the evening of the 12th instant, and United States Senator Sargent, of California, responding to the customary toast in honor of the president of the United States, made the following statement respecting the present incumbent of the office:

For years past I have had opportunity to observe and know him; and I have learned to love and admire him. I know from his own lips that he looks with anxiety for the speedy end of his service. In a recent conversation he said to me, I had no rest during the war; I had none under the succeeding administration—only anxiety and responsibility; I have had no rest during the past six years; I have two more years of this labor to endure, and shall be glad when the end comes."

NINTH DISTRICT.

Additional Election Returns.

Hill's Election Beyond Question.

Five Counties Give Him Three Thousand Majority.

Gwinnett, the Banner County, for Hill.

Many Colored Men Vote for Him.

Incidents at the Polls.

[Special Telegrams and Mail to The Constitution.]

The news from the ninth district yesterday fully confirms the intelligence received on the previous day. Notwithstanding every effort and arrangement to hear at the earliest possible moment from the most distant counties, from quite a number we have received nothing yet. But our additional information makes the result a certainty. Among our telegrams were the following:

MORGAN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

MADISON, GA., May 6, 1875.

The official count is as follows: Hill, 639, Estes, 376; Price, 1. Hill's majority is 263. Total 1,016. T. B.

WHITE COUNTY.

GAINESVILLE, May 6, 1875.

Official vote of Hall was: Hill 543, Estes 497, Price 134. White: Hill 79, Estes 385, Price 9. In Jackson county Hill's majority about 600. All quiet. C.

FRANKLIN AND MADISON COUNTIES.

ATHENS, GA. May 6, 1875.

Hill's majority in Oconee is three hundred; Madison county one hundred and fifty. Four precincts in Banks give Estes seventy-two majority. The rest are all for Hill. Hill carries the county. Franklin gave an overwhelming majority for Hill. Hill's majority in Jackson is at last eight hundred. R. T. P.

HILL AHEAD.

So far as heard from Mr. Hill is ahead of Col Estes 2,000 votes, as will appear from the following summary of the result, counting the official votes in some instances and in others the majorities.

	Hill.	Estes.	Price.
Clarke county	1,05	64	4
Hall county	392	371	56
Oconee, majority	320		
Habersham county	67	1	
Gwinnett county	1,135	34	76
Morgan county	639	376	1
Jackson, majority	600		
Madison, majority	150		
Forsyth, partial	60	25	105
White county	79	497	134
Banks, reported (maj)		250	
Total	4,377	1,655	376

THE COUNTIES YET TO HEAR FROM.

The following are the counties yet to hear from, with the number of white polls in them, and their vote at the last election:

	White Polls.	Last Election.
Dawson	641	389
Fannin	806	824
Forsyth	1163	539
Franklin	959	535
Gilmer	928	594
Lumpkin	711	437
Pickens	801	270
Rabun	565	288
Towns	444	288
Union	325	235

With nearly 3,000 majority for Hill in the other counties, these last named will not probably reduce it over one thousand, if that much, as

THE MAJORITY

over Estes is still nearly three thousand votes. Besides Franklin is unofficially reported very largely in favor of Hill.

Our figures of yesterday will not be far wrong in the final result. Hill will have at least two thousand majority over Estes and at least a thousand over both the other candidates.

THE RESULT IN CLARKE.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

ATHENS, GA., May 6, 18 5.

Editors Constitution: I telegraphed you last night the result of Clarke county returns. Only one precinct open in the county, and that in Athens. The majority was indeed a sweeping one, and exceeded the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Hill's friends. The colored population, realizing their *true* interests for *once*, voted *en masse* for Mr. Hill, and thereby exhibited the first and most complete *unity of action* ever seen between the races. When the last lot box was closed 1,076 votes had been cast. Of these, Mr. Hill received 1,005, Mr. Estes 64, Mr. Price 4, giving Mr. Hill a majority of 937 in Clarke county. Parties interested in the election lingered around the telegraph office until a late hour last night. Up to ten o'clock, the following returns had been received: Watkinsville alone gave Hill 106 majority. In the whole county it will reach 300. Two precincts in Madison county heard from—Paoli and Danielsville. At the former Hill's majority was 95. The latter gave Estes a majority of 22.

Many s cculations as to the result have been made. Mr. Hill's friends in this county are *not too* hopeful. Judging from reports, the election will be very close, and if Hill is elected, it will be by the "skin of his teeth. "However, the result will be known before this letter reaches you.

Amusing incidents to the election had continued steadily and quietly from six in the morning. No excitement during the day. After dinner several bets were made as to the number of votes polled. Two prominent spirits was agreed that there would or would not be 1,100 votes before six o'clock. At half-past-five only 1,000 had been polled. Then the efforts became frantic; wagons were sent in every direction for delinquent voters. The windows were crowded with anxious eyes, looking for "another patriot." Cries of this kind "ran up" resounded on all sides. "The colored men fit nobly." At fifteen minutes to six o'clock, the bet narrowed down to 1,075. Then men grew excited. Every man, "without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," was collared with the interrogatory, "Have you voted?" If not he was "hustled up" instantly. The "eager inquirers" met Prof. B. B. Euston some three hundred yards from the polls. Prof. E. was fat, but what did that matter? The boys were bent on hurrying him up. Only three minutes to six o'clock, and Euston three hundred yards away. Seizing him by each arm two stalwait merchants helped him on a little. Puffing and panting he stumbled to the ballot box, and when nearly there, some hand of giant strength lifted him gently from the ground an i held him up to cast the 1,075th ballot of the day. Prof. E. was rewarded with the title of "preserver (not father) of his country."

TARGET SHOOTING.

On Monday, May 3d, the Athens Guards had their annual exhibition of marksmanship. After many good shots, and some marvelous "accidents" from the whole company, the "silver cup" was won by Emory Speer, Esq., of the legal notoriety. This is the second "silver cup" Mr. Speer has won, and his friends begin to accuse him of "mercenary motives."

THE UNIVERSITY

is quiet and dull. Nothing of interest, except the expectation of Gen. Toomb's lectures on

MAGNA CHARTA

at the end of the month. The students have had numerous picnics, and look forward to many more. From certain whispers floating around, we judge that the favorite

LADIES OF ATHENS

are preparing a very handsome banner to be presented to the best drilled company in the "University Battalion." Exhibition is very great already. Capt. Case, of Co., B, assisted by his able lieutenants, Warren and Cozart, is making gallant efforts for its possession and his friends are hopeful for his Capts. Flemming and Hart will be heard to best however.

SPRING.

Athens is lovely in its garb of spring. Some of the elegant yards in "Cobbham" are truly refreshing to the passer-by, in their exquisite beauty and freshness.

Atlanta is far-famed, but Athens yields to no rival in its elegant residences.

SPAR.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Grand Commandery of Tennessee.

Large Attendance.

Special Telegram to the Atlanta Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, May 6, 1875.

The Knights Templar commenced pouring into the city last night, bringing with them many of the beautiful and fair daughters of Tennessee. Their numbers were largely augmented by this morning's trains,

EVERY COMMANDERY IN THE STATE

being well represented. They formed into line and marched to the excellent music furnished by the United States post band from Nashville, presenting a beautiful appearance.

EXERCISES TO-DAY.

Eminent Sir H. H. Sneed, Grand Prelate, conducted divine worship this morning.

The Grand Commandery was opened for business at noon.

To-night Lookout Commandery, of this city, give a banquet to the Grand Commandery of Tennessee and visiting Knights. To-morrow evening they will engage in

A COMPETITIVE DRILL

for a silver cup, closing with a grand reception at the Stanton house.

A more intelligent, finer looking party of gentlemen and ladies could not be gathered together anywhere.

The perfection of the arrangements is due to G. C. Connor, of this city, Eminent Senior Warden, of the Grand Commandery.

[By Associated Press to The Constitution.]

CHATTANOOGA, May 6.—The city is full of Knights Templar and their ladies from every commandery in the state. They held public religious exercises this morning. The commandery was opened for business at noon. A grand banquet to night. There will be a competitive drill for a silver cup to-morrow evening, closing with a grand reception to-morrow night.

Southern Baptist Convention.

Large Attendance.—Election of Officers.

[Special to The Constitution.]

CHARLESTON, May 6, 1875.

The Southern Baptist Convention convened here to-day in the Citadel Square Baptist Church.

DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

Between three and four hundred delegates, comprising some of the most able and influential ministers and laymen of the denomination in the south. There are also a large number of visitors here, including some from the north.

STATES REPRESENTED.

The convention embraces the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, and a part of the Indian Territory.

WHEN ORGANISED.

The convention was organised in the city of Augusta in 1845.

ATLANTA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Among those from Atlanta here are the Revs. A. T. Spalding, E. W. Warren, D. E. Butler, Hon. W. L. Goldsmith, and James P. Harrison. Hon. John H. James is expected to-morrow.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST QUARTERLY.

There seems to be no doubt that the convention will recommend the establishment of a Southern Baptist quarterly review. Rev. D. Shaver, D. D., will in all probability be its editor.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The convention organized by electing Rev. J. P. Boyce, D. D., of Kentucky, president; Rev. P. H. Mell, of Georgia, Rev. J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia, and Rev. E. T. Winkler, of Alabama, vice presidents; W. O. Tuggle and Rev. G. R. McCall, secretaries.

CHARLESTON'S HOSPITALITY.

The "Palmetto city" fully sustain her reputation for lavish and generous hospitality.

FRATERNAL GREETING.

Rev. Drs. Lothrop and Cutting, from the north, were warmly welcomed in the convention to-day.

HOME MISSIONS.

The report of the board of home missions is now being considered. W. O. T.

[Associated Press Dispatch to the Constitution.]

CHARLESTON, May 6.—The Southern Baptist convention met here to-day. Over 300 delegates are present, representing Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Texas. Also a large attendance of visitors.

Rev. James P. Boyce, of Louisville, was elected president; Rev. Dr. P. H. Mell, of Georgia; Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. E. T. Winkler, of Alabama, and Rev. Dr. R. Fuller, of Maryland, vice-presidents; and Rev. G. R. M. Call and W. O. Tuggle secretaries.

Reports were made of successful operations by both foreign and home mission boards. A delegation from northern Baptists was received, and Dr. Cutting, secretary of the American Baptist educational commission, was especially welcomed.

The editors of South Carolina, representing twenty-four newspapers, met here to-day and formed a state press association, with Joseph R. Hoyt, of the Anderson Intelligencer, as president.

Panama Report.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Commander E. P. Lull, civil engineer A. G. Menocal, Lieutenants E. D. Toussing and J. F. Moser, masters H. C. Coffin and H. L. Green, and draughtsman J. B. Philip, who were attached to the late Panama surveying expedition for a ship canal across the isthmus, met at the navy department to-day for the purpose of making their completed, preparing maps, reports, etc. They will be engaged in the work two or three months, after upon its completion all the documents will be submitted to the commission consisting of Commander Ammen, Gen. Humphreys, chief of the engineer corps, and Captain Patterson, of the coast survey, appointed by the president to examine all the surveys, and decide as to which will be the most advantageous route for the canal. This commission has already examined the Tchuantepec survey, made by Captain Shufeldt, the second Nicaraugua survey, made by Commanders Hatfield and Lull, and the Darien survey made by Commanders Selfridge and Lt. Collins. The Panama survey was the last one made, and after commissioners shall have examined it, a report will be prepared and submitted to the secretary, as to the most desirable

The Mutiny on Shipboard.

(By Telegraph to the Constitution.)

NEW YORK, May 6.—Further particulars of the muting on the schooner Jefferson Worden show that it began on the 30th of April, when the vessel was a thousand miles from England. The leader was a seaman named Miller, a native of Finland. He called the captain at midnight saying a man had broken his leg. This was a ruse to get the captain on deck unprepared, but when he got there, he was well armed and began firing on the mutineers, the latter finding it impossible to get the upperhand, retired to the deck house, in which they were nailed up by the captain and stewart. Forty shots were fired at the mutineers before they surrendered. It was thirty hours from the beginning of the outbreak before the last man surrendered. The captain had his wife on board.

STATE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, May 4, 1875.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICE

HONS. H. K. M'CAY AND R. P. TRIPPE, JUDGES.

Reported specially for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

George Faver vs. The State. Murder, from Coweta.

WARNER, C. J.

It appears from the record in this case, that George Favor and Fannie Tucker, were jointly indicted for the offense of murder, that both were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The following verdict appears in the record: "We, the jury, find the prisoner at the bar guilty. (Signed) John Askew, Foreman." The names of the traverse jurors do not appear in the record. A motion was made for a new trial, and to set aside the verdict on the ground that the verdict was contrary to law, contrary to the evidence, and because there were two defendants jointly indicted for the same offense, and the verdict does not specify who of the two defendants at the bar was found guilty, that the verdict was too indefinite and uncertain. Because the Court erred in permitting the confessions of the defendant to be given in evidence to the jury, said confessions having been induced by fear. The Court overruled the motion, and the defendant excepted. There was no error in admitting the confession of the defendant made to Moses, under the statement of facts disclosed in the record. The verdict of the jury was not founded on the confessions of the defendant alone; there was other corroborating evidence, particularly the conduct of the defendant when search was being made for the body of the deceased in the well where it was found, and, therefore, the verdict was not contrary to law under the evidence. As the verdict of the jury is presented by the record before us, no legal judgment can be rendered upon it. Two defendants were jointly indicted for the alleged offense, and both were jointly arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Who of the two did the jury try and find guilty? There is nothing in the record going to show that the defendants severed on the trial, or that either of them was tried separately from the other. The question recurs, who was found guilty by the jury? The judgment of a Court depriving a human being of his or her life upon such a record as is here presented, cannot be sustained by this Court, or any other Court, where life and liberty are protected by law. When the State seeks to deprive a citizen of his or her life and liberty, the record of his or her conviction must affirmatively show on the face thereof, that it has been done in accordance with the laws of the land. It may be that the entire record of the case in the Court below is not here, but there was no suggestion of a diminution of the record. The State, as is quite too often the case in important criminal cases before this Court, was only represented by the brief of the Solicitor General of the Circuit. Why the public interest of the State in criminal prosecutions before this Court, should not be as carefully looked after and attended to, as the cases in which private interests alone are involved, is not at all apparent to us, especially in view of the proper execution and enforcement of the public laws of the land for the protection of the people thereof. As the facts appear in the record before us, we feel constrained to reverse the judgment of the Court below in not setting aside the verdict and granting a new trial.

Judgment reversed.

P. F. Smith, for plaintiff in error.

Thomas W. Latham, by brief, for the State.

John H. Walston, vs. The State. Murder, from Heard.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for murder, and on the trial thereof, the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury find the defendant guilty, and that he be imprisoned in the penitentiary at the mercy of the Court." The defendant made a motion in arrest of judgment on the ground that the verdict was uncertain and illegal, and also made a motion for a new trial, on the several grounds therein set forth, which motion in arrest of judgment, and for new trial, were both overruled and the defendant excepted. By the 4323 section of the New Code, it is declared that the punishment of murder shall be death, but may be confinement in the penitentiary for life in the following cases: By sentence of the presiding judge, if the conviction is founded *solely* on circumstantial testimony, or if the jury trying the traverse shall so recommend. In the former case it is discretionary with the judge, in the latter it is not." Is the verdict of the jury in this case in view of the foregoing provision of the Code, void for uncertainty, and therefore illegal? Verdicts are to have a reasonable intendment, and are to receive a reasonable construction, and are not to be avoided unless from necessity.—New Code, 3561. That it was the intention of the jury to find the defendant guilty of the offense with which he was charged in the indictment, there can be no doubt, for they have said so in express words in their verdict. There can be no reasonable doubt from the verdict, that the jury intended that the defendant should be punished for the offense of which they found him guilty, by imprisonment in the penitentiary, but instead of saying he should be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life, they say that he should be imprisoned in the penitentiary, at the mercy of the Court. So much of the verdict as related to *the mercy of the Court* was surplusage, because the law fixed the time for which he should be imprisoned in the penitentiary when the jury recommend that mode of punishment. The legal effect of the verdict of the jury therefore was, to restrict the Court from inflicting any other penalty than imprisonment in the penitentiary for life as prescribed by the statute. The jury are not authorized by the statute to fix the penalty, but only to recommend the mode of punishment, and having recommended that the defendant be imprisoned in the penitentiary at the mercy of the Court, and the Court having no discretion under the law to exercise any mercy, the legal effect of the verdict was to authorize and require the Court to imprison the defendant in the penitentiary for the time *fixed by law*. Such, in our judgment, is the reasonable intendment of the verdict, and such is its reasonable construction in view of the provisions of the 4323 section of the Code. One of the grounds in the motion for a new trial is, that the verdict is contrary to the evidence, and strongly and decidedly against the weight of the evidence. The evidence against the defendant was *solely* circumstantial evidence. It appears from the evidence in the record before us, that on the 13th of June, 1874, the report of a gun was heard by one of the witnesses just before sundown, saw deceased's horse coming by him with only bridle and saddle on, went in the direction from which the horse came about five hundred and fifty yards, and found the body of the deceased on the side of a settlement road; had the appearance of having been recently shot with a load of buck shot. The evidence shows that the defendant was in the vicinity of the place where the body of the deceased was found about that time of the evening, as he said, hunting a pig. The evidence also shows that the defendant and the deceased had a difficulty at a mill about the middle of the same day, that angry words passed between them. About three o'clock of the same day, defendant borrowed a double-barreled shot-gun from one of his neighbors, said he wanted no ammunition but a little powder. The gun and shot-bag were handed to him, took both with him, and returned the same about dusk that evening. It was also in evidence that defendant had some buckshot in his possession. There are several other circumstances detailed by the evidence, such as the mark of the breech of the gun resting on the ground at the briar patch, where it appeared the person who fired the gun had been standing, the size of which corresponded with that which the defendant had borrowed; but the circumstance which most *emphatically* points to the defendant as the perpetrator of the crime is the pieces of paper which were found between the body of the deceased and the place where the assasin stood at the briar patch, having the appearance of having been used as gun-wadding, on one of which was part of an obituary notice, the other part of which was found in the shot-bag, which the defendant had with him, and which was part of the LaGrange Reporter newspaper. In view of all the evidence as disclosed in the record, we cannot say that the verdict of the jury was wrong, the more especially as there was no attempt by the defendant to account for himself at the time the crime was perpetrated. Murder by assassination, can rarely be proved except by circumstancial evidence, and as the jury were satisfied as to the guilt of the defendant from the evidence before them, and the presiding Judge before whom the case was tried having refused to grant a new trial, we will not interfere to control the exercise of his sound discretion in that respect. There were several exceptions taken to the rulings of the Court during the progress of the trial, none of which, in our judgment, were well taken, and we merely refer to them for the purpose of sharing that the same have not escaped our notice and consideration. Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

R. H. Bigham; J. R. S. Davis; P. S. Loftin; W. W. Merrill, for plaintiff in error.

Thomas W. Latham, Solicitor General, by C. W. Mabry, for the State.

Eliza J. Barnett, et. al. vs. The People's Bank, et. al. Injunction, from Heard.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainant against the defendant, praying for an injunction, and the appointment of a receiver. The presiding Judge granted a rule to show cause why the injunction prayed for should not be granted, on the hearing of which, the injunction prayed for was refused; whereupon, the complainant excepted. From the evidence before the presiding Judge, as disclosed in the record, the main question upon which the complainant's equity was based depended upon the fact whether the deed to the land in controversy made by Barnett on the 24th of January, 1874, to the defendant, was an absolute sale of the land to it, or whether that deed was merely a security for the debt which Barnett owed the defendant. Upon this point in the case, the evidence is conflicting, though the weight of the evidence, coupled with the fact that Barnett rented the land from defendant and gave his note for the rent thereof for the year 1874, would seem to be in favor of an absolute sale of the land by Barnett to the defendant. Inasmuch as the evidence is conflicting upon the main point in the case, this Court, according to its repeated ruling heretofore made, will not interfere to control the discretion of the presiding Judge in refusing the injunction. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

B. H. Bigham; C. W. Mabry, for plaintiffs in error.

J. B. S. Davis; A. D. Freeman; Fraak S. Loftin, for defendants.

Gilbert Forbes vs. W. W. Turner, Judge. Award, from Troup.

WARNER, C. J.

This case came before the Court below on exceptions filed to the award of arbitrators. The exceptions filed to the award, were demurred to as being insufficient in law to authorize the Court to set it aside. The Court sustained the demurrer, and overruled the exceptions, whereupon the complaining party excepted. It appears from the record, that Forbes, treasurer of Troup county, and Turner, the county judge of said county, differed as to the amount of commissions the said Forbes, as treasurer, was entitled to under the law of the State, for receiving and paying out the county funds. The treasurer contending that he was entitled to 2½ per cent. on all money received by him, and 2½ per cent. for paying out the same.—Turner, the county judge, contending that the treasurer was only entitled to 2½ per cent. for receiving and paying out the county funds. In order to settle this difference, rather than a suit should be brought in the Courts, the parties agreed in writing, on the 10th day of November, 1874, to submit the question to the arbitrament, judgment, and award, of Ferrell, chosen by Forbes, Speer, chosen by Turner, and Thompson, chosen by Ferrell and Speer. The arbitrators, after being duly sworn, that is to say a majority of them, made an award, in which they decided that Forbes, the county treasurer, under the law of the state was only entitled to 2½ per cent. commissions for receiving and paying out the county funds, and the question is whether the Court below erred in holding that this was a legal valid award, and in overruling the exceptions thereto? The Court below did not decide what commissions the treasurer was entitled to receive, that question was not before it for decision, the only question for the decision of the Court, and the only question which it did decide, was that the exceptions filed to the award were not sufficient in law to set it aside. In our judgment, there was no error in overruling the exceptions to the award of the arbitrators according to the repeated rulings of this Court.—Anderson vs. Taylor, 41st Ga. Reports, 10, and other cases. Parties may refer disputed questions of law, as well as disputed questions of fact, to the decision of arbitrators, and their award will be as binding upon them in the one case as in the other. We think, that the arbitrators in this case, erred in their judgment as to the amount of the commissions to which the county treasurer was entitled to receive under the law of the State, as we have held in the case of the Ordinary of Monroe county vs. Proctor, treasurer, decided at the present term of the Court. But that did not make the award of the arbitrators in this case an illegal award, for the reason that the parties agreed to abide the judgment of their own chosen arbitrators upon the question submitted to them for their decision. The award was made as to the commissions to which the treasurer was entitled under the law of the State, by the judges of his own selection to decide that identical question, and he is bound by their judgment. It will not do to say that parties can agree to submit a disputed question of law to their own chosen arbitrators, and when they have made their award upon the question submitted, then, for one of the parties to repudiate that award and declare that he will not be bound by it, because the judges of his own selection have erred in their judgment as to the question of law submitted, or have misconstrued it, and therefore he will appeal to the courts to interpret the law, when his own chosen arbitrators have already decided that identical question. If such a rule was to be recognized and adopted, the award of arbitrators would not be worth much in settling disputed questions, either of law or fact. Although the arbitrators may have erred in their judgment, in construing or interpreting the question of law submitted to them, still, it was their judgments and the parties are bound by it in that case, for the simple reason that they agreed to abide that judgment, upon the question submitted for their decision. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Ferrell & Longley, for plaintiffs in error. W. W. Turner, for defendant.

George Peters vs. Wm. Baker. Motion to set aside a judgment, from Campbell.

McCAY, J.

When an affidavit of illegality, taking the ground that the defendant in execution had never been served with process, was dismissed for insufficiency, in not stating that he had not appeared and pleaded:

HELD, that this dismissal was no bar to a motion to set aside the judgment on the ground that the defendant had not been served or acknowledged service, or appeared or pleaded to the original, suit and that he had a good defence thereto.

Judgment reversed.

J. L. Bialock; R. T. Dorsey; W. H. Hulsey; P. F. Smith, by W. T. Trippe, for plaintiff in error.

L. S. Roan, by John L. Bigby, for defendant.

Jesse McLendon, vs. Atlanta & West Point Railroad Company. Complaint, from Troup.

McCAY, J.

1. When a railroad company appropriates land for its road bed and track without the consent of the owner of the land, and without condemning the land under the charter, a right of action accrues to such owner. But a subsequent purchaser cannot sustain an action against the company for the value of the land, nor for use and occupation of the right of way, as on an implied promise to pay him therefor.

2. A demand for damages caused by a trespass on land cannot, under section 3261 of the Code (1873), be joined with a demand for the use and occupation of such land.

3. The question of adverse possession in this case, was a question of fact, and there is evidence in the record to support the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

R. H. Bigham, for plaintiff in error.

A. W. Hammond & Son, for defendant.

Trippe, J., having been of counsel did not preside in the following case.

County Commissioners of Monroe county vs. James Proctor, treasurer. Illegality, from Monroe.

McCAY, J.

In view of the legislation before and since the Code of 1863, section 3637 of said Code, fixing the fees or commissions of the county treasurer, is to be considered as giving to the treasurer 2 1-2 per cent. for receiving public funds, and 2 1-2 per cent. for paying out the same.

Judgment affirmed.

J. S. Pinckard, Whittle & Gustin for plaintiff in error. Cabaniss & Turner, R. H. Clark, Peeples & Howell, for defendant.

P. H. Whitaker vs. W. B. Blalock and J. T. Kirby. Discharge of surety, from Coweta.

McCAY, J.

The holder of a promisory note, believing it was paid off in a trade he supposed he had made with the principal, so informed the security, who knew nothing to the contrary for five years, when suit was brought on it:

HELD, that this conduct of the holder discharged the security.

Judgment affirmed.

Sam'l Freeman, J. B. S. Davis, for plaintiff in error.

Orlando McClendon, by P. H. Brewster, for defendant.

Wilcox & Gibbs vs. Jackson & Cosby. Assumpsit, from Troup.

McCAY, J.

The verdict of the jury is supported by the evidence, and the Judge of the Superior Court having refused to disturb it, this Court will not interfere.

Judgment affirmed.

Speer & Speer; Ferrell & Songley, for plaintiffs in error.

B. H. Bigham; C. W. Mabry, for defendants.

W. S. Jackson, admr. vs. J. M. Johnson et. al. Equity, from Troup.

TRIPPE, J.

The verdict was not unsurpported by the evidence so as to make it an abuse of discretion by the Judge who tried the case, in overruling the motion for a new trial.

Judgment affirmed with directions as to the legal effect of the verdict.

Ferrell & Longley, for plaintiff in error.

B. H. Bigham; Jno. T. Glenn; Jackson & Clarke, for defendants.

H. A. Urquhart vs. D. E. Powell. Assumpsit, from Coweta.

TRIPPE, J.

1. Under the decisions in Hollifield & Co. vs. Royal, and R. R. & D. Adams vs. Cato, rendered at the July term, 1874, there was no error in the refusal of the Court to set aside the verdict on the ground that there was no evidence showing a partnership.

2. If in a partnership to work a farm, it is agreed that each partner is to supply and pay for his portion of the labor, and a laborer, who is contracted with and furnished by one of the partners, has knowledge of such agreement, he cannot recover against the partnership for his services rendered as a laborer on the farm.

3. Where one is sued as a surviving partner, and by plea denies the partnership, he may, under the provisions regulating pleadings in this state, further plead that if a partnership did exist, the plaintiff was and is indebted to the firm; and set up such counter indebtedness as a set-off against plaintiff's demand—and such second plea is not demurrable either on the ground of duplicity, or that it is hypothetical.

Judgment reversed.

Douglass & Turner; J. B. S. Davis; A. W. Hammond & Son, for plaintiff in error.

P. H. Brewster; P. F. Smith, for defendant.

W. J. & T. G. Dickson vs. G. & S. Sasloshin. Assumpsit, from Coweta.

TRIPPE, J.

Where it is stipulated in a promissory note that the maker is to pay counsel fees for collection, without specifying the amount, and in the suit brought on the note, a claim is set up for a certain sum as attorney's fees, a plea of the general issue filed thereto is not demurrable on the ground that it is not an issuable defense: and it was error in the Court to strike the plea, especially when the judgment awarded by the Court included the amount claimed for such fees.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. S. Davis; L. H. Featherston, for plaintiffs in error.

Bigby & McClendon, for defendants.

A. West, et al., vs. Wm. T. & N. L. Formby. Complaint, from Troup.

TRIPPE, J.

Where the heirs at law of an intestate agreed in 1859, that, without formal administration, one of them should take charge of the estate, dispose of the same, and collect the claims due, discharge the debts and pay over the balance to the heirs, and suit is brought in April, 1870, by a portion of the heirs against such agent, charging that under such agreement, he possessed himself of said estate, and made collections and sale of part thereof in 1866 and 1867:

HELD—that a demurrer does not lie on the ground that the suit was not commenced by the 1st of January, 1870.

Judgment reversed.

B. H. Bigham, for plaintiffs in error.

C. W. Mabry, for defendants.

Not so Fond of a "Nigger" Justice after All.

[From the Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.]

Last week a negro man named Knox Bannon was arraigned before Esquire H. C. Liter, charged with assaulting his father. "Are you ready for trial, Knox?" asked the 'Squire. "I is, yer honor; and as I want justice—and excuse me for it—I want a colored jury. I'm after justice, and that's what's a-fin' of me." "Certainly," said Mr. Liter; "you can have a colored jury if you desire it." The jury was summoned and empanneled. After hearing all the testimony they retired, and in a few minutes brought in a verdict of $20 fine and fifteen days' imprisonment in the county jail. "Hey! what's dat? Twenty dollars' imprisonment and fifteen days' fine. If you call dat nigger justice, I don't want any more of it in mine, I don't."

Death of a Priest.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

PHILDELPHIA, May 6.—This morning during the celebration of the first mass at LaSalle college, an educational institution under the charge of the Brothers of the Holy Cross, Brother Agelbert was taken with fainting spells and died in a short time. The deceased was a professor in the first academic class. He came to this country in 1866, and had been connected with LaSalle college as professor of English literature for seven years. He had two sisters in Baltimore, both members of religious communities.

The Labor Situation in Pennsylvania.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

POTTSVILLE, May 6—Advices from the upper coal regions are worse. Coffin notices have been served on those who resumed work. A two and half inch rope used on an inclined plane cut in five places. The intention is doubtless to kill the policemen. The tamper was discovered. There are logs placed across the tracks, but the trains are run with caution.

Collision.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, May 6.—Ship Royal Charter, from New Orleans for Reval, has been damaged by a collision, and is at Deal for repairs.

LONDON, May 6.—The steamship Greece, New York hither has been ashore a month. The Thames is expected to float.

The Virginius Affair Closed.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The state department has advices that Spain has paid to Cushing the entire Virginius award, thus closing this complication.

Reduction of Cable Rates.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, May 6.—A reduction of fifty per cent. has been made on the cable rates to North America, which is very gratifying indeed to the commercial community.

A New Paper.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

COLUMBUS, May 6.—A new democratic daily newspaper entitled "The Columbus Herald," appeared this morning. T. J. Ewing editor and proprietor.

Uxoreide.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WILMINGTON, April 6.—The proprietor of Chadwick's Museum was arrested, charged with exorcism.

The Kentucky Governorship.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Nothing has been heard from Kentucky yet, but a dispatch from Cincinnati says it is understood that McCreery has been nominated for governor.

Mrs. Tilton's Letter.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—Mr. Howard, editor of the Star, says that the document published in his paper this morning is neither the text nor the nature of Mrs. Tilton's communication.

Bridge Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y. May 6.—The bridge thirty miles north of here, on the Hornellsville and Utica branch of the Erie railroad, said to be the largest structure of the kind in the world, is burned.

Chamber of Commerce.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—The chamber of commerce held its election to-day. The opposition ticket was

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

ATLANTA:

Friday Morning, May 7, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Cherokee	19	Rome	10
Middle	1	Augusta	3
Eastern	5	Ocmulgee	27
Brunswick	2		

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

New Advertisements.

School wanted.
Two large rooms to rent.
Odd Fellow's excursion committee.
Hibernian benevolent society.
Jackson guards attention.
Fayette county sheriff sales.
Letters dismissory.
Big auction sale to morrow.

SMITH & MOTES' new Photograph Gallery opening May 10th. may4—dlw

A YOUNG man of education and experience wants a school.

LADD'S ALKALINE FERTILIZER.—This excellent Fertilizer, being an absorbent of moisture, and of gases so abundant in the atmosphere, so essential for plant-food and plant-life, can be profitably applied on top of the soil in continuously worked gardens, any time during the year.

It can be had in any quantity at No. 9 South Broad street, at two cents per pound. may6—dlt

Look out for Mayson & Norman's big sale to-morrow.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street,

Have a large supply of White Pine Doors, Blinds, Mantels and Sash glazed and unglazed, and sizes and prices. 8x10 sash, not glazed, 4c per light, glazed 8½c per light; 10x12, not glazed, 5c per light; glazed 13½c per light. 2 8x6-8, four panel doors, neat and strong, $2 00; 3x7, four panels, $2 25. 10x16 12 lt. Blinds, $2 00 per pair. All other goods in proportion. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. apr18-eodtf

50 shares is now all that is asked for by Mr. Kimball to complete the requisite amount for the cotton factory.

Central America.

As money is scarce, and I need about forty thousand dollars by the first of June, I will sell Bed room Sets, Parlor suits, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, in fact, my full stock of first class Furniture at the very lowest prices.

I have on hand a full line of Picture Frames and Mouldings.

Come on and get bargains.

JAMES L. WATKINS,
apr22-dlf 42 and 44 Whitehall street.

Extraordinary Bargains.

MESSRS. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO. are offering great bargains in the following: 10 pieces colored Summer Silks at 50 cents per yard, formerly 75c. Black Grenadines at 20 and 25c; all Silk Grenadines at 50 cts. 50 pcs Lace Striped Pique, something new, at 25c per yard. Lace Shawls, Sleeve and Sleeveless Lace Jackets, Hats, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Sash and Trimming Ribbons, Ruffling, Silk Handkerchiefs, Lace and Embroidery, Corsets, Ladies and Misses Hose lower than ever offered in Atlanta. We call particular attention to our Dress Goods Department. 10 cases best Standard Prints at 9c. 5 cases 4-4 Long Cloth, Soft, finest 10c. All other Domestic goods at proportionly prices, at 54 Whitehall street. may6—dlf

DELEGATES to the International Sunday School Convention at Baltimore can leave here on Saturday night next and reach there in time. Those who intend going by the coast should report at once to W. G. Whitby, Atlanta, Ga.

RECOVERING.—We are glad to learn that the little daughter of Councilman Morris, who was so severely bitten by dogs, is recovering. She suffered much pain yesterday, but no fears are now entertained of a fatal termination to her wounds. We wish they may be speedily healed.

POLICE NEWS.—Mr. Baptist, who runs an auction house on Peachtree street, came to grief yesterday. He borrowed twenty dollars from a blind man, and the latter says he handed him a $50 bill by mistake. Baptist made off with the money, and a few hours later was arrested by the police. He had been drinking and $24 50 was found on his person. A warrant has been sued out and he will be tried to-day.

The city arrests number seven, all trifling.

The following officers of Georgia lodge No. 1221 O. G. F. were installed Tuesday night for the present term, by deputy T. Fred Wynn:

J. E. Mann, W. C. T.
Miss Katie Duke, W. V. T.
H. C. Holcomb, W. R. S.
C. A. Howard, W. F. S.
Mr. L. B. Moorefield, W. T.
John A. Middleton, W. M.
John Milledge, W. C.
Miss Mamie Simms, W. I. G.
D. W. Stallings, W. O. G.
G. H. Merrefield, P. W. C. T.
D. G. Morris, W. A. S.
Miss Mollie Perry, W. D. M.
Miss Annie Varnedoe, W. L. H. S.
Miss Annie Perry, W. R. H. S.

Personal Paragraphs.

—Hon. A. H. Stephens is in the city the guest of John A. Stephens, Esq.

—Joseph Clisby, of the Macon Telegraph, accompanied by his wife and son, passed through here last night enroute for New York.

—Charles H. Phinizy, of Augusta, was in the city yesterday.

—A Tennessee belle and a Macon belle illumined the National hotel yesterday, and Ed. Calloway's mustache risked the hazard of the dye.

—Millard Seals, son of Col. John H. Seals of this city, delivered an address at the Macon Sunday school celebration, on "Christian Heroes." It was universally commended for its elocutionary power and intellectual grasp.

—Among the delegates to the Episcopal convention is that clever gentleman, E. H. Pughe, and that rising young lawyer, John S. Davidson, of Augusta.

—Capt. John Milledge delivered a temperance speech at Conyers last night.

ICE CREAM.

A Beautiful Parlor Saloon for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Atlanta has at last what she has long needed. We have had ice cream of the very best quality, but we never had, except for a very short time some years ago, an elegant room, comfortable, and inviting, where one can enjoy with lady company the delicious cream. But we have at last and no mistake.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR,

or rather suite of parlors, in the building opposite the burnt section on Whitehall street, No. 44 Whitehall street. These parlors are on the first floor, fronting the street. The appointments are most comfortable and everything is in the most inviting order. As yesterday we cogquetted with plates of strawberry and vanilla cream, and floated in a sort of Elysian dream-land between the flashing of black eyes and the tender (?) glance of heavenly blue, we resolved to tell the world how nice it is.

THOMPSON

deserves great credit, and greater patronage for thus supplying a great need of the city. We mean just what we say. This is intended as an earnest congratulation of the people over something, for which Atlanta, strange to remark, has so long felt, the necessity of supplying. Let all call and see for themselves.

Concert for St. Luke's Church.

The concert given last evening at James' hall, for the benefit of St. Luke's church, furnished our citizens one of the most delightful treats they have enjoyed for a long time.

The audience was large and elegant, filling every seat in the spacious hall. The music was simply superb. It consisted of both vocal and instrumental selections, according to the programme published in yesterday's paper.

The ladies who took part were Mrs. P. H. Snook, Mrs. J. L. Robertson, Mrs. J. C. King, and Miss Wurm. All rendered their parts with even more than their usual beauty, and were rewarded with enthusiastic applause and boquets.

In answer to an encore, Mrs. Robertson sang "The Last Rose of Summer" delightfully.

In response to an encore, Mrs. Snook sang "Coming thro' the rye," which took the audience by storm.

The Venzano waltz, sang by Mrs. Robertson, and Veni Creator, sang by Mrs. King and Messrs. W. A. Haynes and A. C. King, could not be surpassed.

Messrs. J. Thompson, R. W. Wilson, Van Gould-smoyer, and Prof. Wurm, contributed much to the success of the concert.

Many of the accompaniments were played by Miss McCandless, in her usual brilliant style.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court—Civil Business Before Judge Hopkins—Sedgwick Case Before Justice Bull, &c.

The Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, May 6, 1875.

J. D. Williamson, Esq., was admitted to the bar on yesterday, on taking the usual oath.

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Argument concluded.

No. 3. Isaac Ivey, et. al., vs. Noble Bros. & Co. Complaint, from Floyd. Argued. Smith & Branham; Alexander & Wright; for plaintiffs in error.

Dabney & Fouche, for plaintiffs in error. Smith & Branham, contra.

No. 5. Howard & Soule vs. B. M. Strickland, et. al. Certiorari, from Floyd. Argued.

J. N. Glenn, for plaintiffs in error.

Forsyth & Reese; Alexander & Wright, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Glenn, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. JOHN L. HOPKINS, JUDGE.

Court meet at half past eight o'clock. The trial of the Bleckly ejectment case was resumed, and continued to the hour of adjournment. The case promises to occupy the greater portion of to-day also.

A rule nisi on a mortgage was granted James M. Ball against Mark W Johnson, and court adjourned until this morning.

The cases for trial to-day are Baker vs. Horne; Sparks vs. the street railroad company; north Georgia mining company vs. Latimer; House vs. Kile *et al.*; Scott, Bandmant & Adams vs. Grant, Alexander & Company; Southern Express Company vs. Cobb; Jones vs. Glover; Somers vs. the city of Atlanta; Simnes vs. Phillips; Payne vs. Elyea; Griffin vs. Hoyt & Co.; Medlock vs. Mangum, D. P. &c.

The Magistrates.

SEDUCTION CASE BEFORE JUSTICE BUTT.

A seduction case was tried before Justice Butt yesterday which kept his court room the whole day crowded with negroes, and raised the temperature some sixty degrees. The parties to the case are both colored. The charge was preferred against Mr. Ned Westmoreland, by a ginger cake colored damsel named Lou Brown. Ned in his defence attacked the character of Lou, and introduced some twenty witnesses to prove that she had fallen from grace long before he became acquainted with her, and was not worthy of belief. Lou was not able to withstand this avalanche of testimony, and her case was dismissed. Judge Cunningham and Mr. Hook appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pendleton for the defense.

The other magistrates had no criminal business of interest.

The State Sunday School Convention.

This body, composed of delegates from the Sunday schools of all evangelical denominations, assembles at Union Point, on the 21st instant, and will close Sunday evening, the 23d. The programme has been already published in our columns, and is, without doubt, the finest intellectual bill of fare ever offered in the state. The indications point to a large attendance. One of the most interesting features will be the presence of Hon. Thomas Stocks, for many years the president of the Georgia senate, and of the Georgia Baptist convention, and of the venerable Lovic Pierce, D.D., who, next to Wesley, is regarded as the greatest of Methodist leaders. Both are firm friends, and illustrate the excellence of christian manhood.

It is desired that all Sunday schools wishing to be represented, will send to W. J. Houston, secretary, at Atlanta, the number of delegates they intend sending, in order that the committee at Union Point may make the necessary arrangements for their entertainment.

The ratio of representation is one delegate for every twenty members of the school. All evangelical denominations are entitled to representation.

So far about two hundred delegates are reported from all parts of the state. The people of Union Point will entertain *all delegates*, but cannot entertain visitors. It is hoped that there will be three hundred delegates present.

The Cyclone and the River.

The observations of the gentlemen of the Augusta signal office give the following measurements as the depths of water in the Savannah river for the past five days:

May 1st	5 feet.
May 2d	16 "
May 3d	18 "
May 4th	10 "
May 5th	8 "

These observations are taken every day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be noticed that at this hour last Saturday, the date of the cyclone, the water in the river measured only five feet, but by the same time next day, Sunday, succeeding the cyclone, it had risen to sixteen feet, and on the next day had further risen to eighteen feet. On Tuesday the waters began to subside, and the depth decreased to ten feet, and yesterday came down to eight. It is still two feet above its average water mark. After the cyclone passed, the river continued to rise Sunday, reaching its greatest reported depth the latter date, showing that the cyclone rains were indeed torrents while they lasted.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

An Appeal.

At a meeting of citizens in Whitesville, Harris county, Georgia, May 5th, 1875, we were appointed a committee to appeal to the public in behalf of our suffering neighbors.

The circumstances are these: On May 1st, the third terrible cyclone swept over this part of our county, destroying stock, houses and a few human lives.

Not less than twenty families, white and colored, were left houseless. Supplies, wearing apparel, household and kitchen furniture, are gone.

Whole families are prostrated in the homes of friends, suffering from personal injuries, while others will have to disband and go whither they can in quest of bread unless their cases touch a sympathetic, public heart.

Impressed with the urgency of these facts, we unhesitatingly call upon the friends of God and humanity to come to our relief.

Shall the wounded, the destitute, the widow and orphan plead in vain? Not under these circumstances.

Send by express, in care of any of the undersigned, at West Point, Georgia.

T. J. HUNT,
L. C. NORWOOD,
J. G. ANDREWS,
J. T. LOWE,
Committee.

Georgia press please copy.

YET ANOTHER BABY.

A Tiny Corpse Dug Out of a Vacant Lot.

Another baby discovery was made yesterday afternoon. This time it was of a dead baby, and under circumstances which left but little room for tracing up the mystery. It appears that soon after dinner yesterday, a negro boy was digging in a vacant lot just behind the tobacco factory in the 8th ward, when he struck against a box. He threw two or three feet below the ground. He hauled it up, and upon opening it was considerably startled by discovering therein the

DECOMPOSED REMAINS OF A NEGRO BABY.

The boy quickly told of his discovery, and a crowd was at once collected. The corpse appeared to have been buried some month or six weeks. It was so badly decomposed that the sex of the child could not be ascertained. The negroes in the neighborhood were closely questioned by the police, but were unable to give any information about the child or its mother.

The body was placed under guard of a posse of police last night, and Coroner Kile, who has been notified, will hold an inquest upon it to-day.

Religious Notes.

Mr. Soloman Pruett, of Monroe county, who died recently at the age of 92, had been a Universalist during the whole of his life until a few days before his death when he expressed a hope in Christ.

The Columbus Baptist church has received an accession of fifty members in three weeks, and St. Luke's Methodist church twenty-eight.

The revival in the Lumpkin Methodist church resulted in the addition of thirty members.

An interesting Sunday school service took place at the Baptist church in this city on Sunday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Pish delivered an address to the children which was replete with religious instruction and devotional exercises. He sang several hymns with tender pathos, which he accompanied with music on the melodeon.—*Greenville, (S. C.) Enterprise.*

On Sunday last was the celebration of the fifty-third anniversary of the Trinity Methodist Sunday school. The report of Superintendent C. P. Millar shows the school to be in a most thriving condition, with a weekly increase of scholars.

The Trinity is the oldest denominational school in the city, and now has a roll of 249 pupils. The funds collected for missionary purposes during the past year amount to $167, of which class No. 1, formerly in charge of Superintendent Millar, contributed $155.

Dr. Myers delivered a most excellent address on Sunday school benefits and duties.—*Savannah News.*

Episcopal Diocesan Convention—Full Attendance—Organization.

FIRST DAY.

ST. PHILLIP'S CHURCH, ATLANTA, ASCENSION DAY, May 6, 1875.

The fifty-third annual convention of the diocese of Georgia, assembled in St. Phillip's church.

Morning prayer was begun by Rev W C Hunter, Rev W P Kramer reading the lessons, and Rev A Drysdale saying the creed and prayers.

The ante-communion service was read by Rev Samuel Benedict, D D, Rev Wm C Williamson, D D, reading the epistle and Rev W H Clarke the gospel.

The sermon was preached by Rev Geo D E Mortimer from the text, Acts 1, 9: "And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight."

The offertory sentences and prayer for the church militant were said by Rev R C Fonte. Rev H Kollock Rees read the exhortations and confession. The bishop continued the communion service and administered the holy communion, being assisted in the administration by Rev Messrs Clarke, Benedict, D D, Williams, D D, Reese and Mortimer.

The post-communion service was read by Rev W H Clarke, the bishop pronouncing the benediction.

The bishop of the diocese called the convention to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll of the clergy. The following answered to their names:

Rt. Rev. the bishop of the diocese, P Fuller Babbit, D D, Rev S E Barnwell, Rev R W Barnwell, Rev Samuel Benedict, Rev Wm H Clarke, Rev Thomas Boone, Rev Alexander Drysdale, Rev W E Epps, Rev Reverdy Estill, Rev J Hardin George, Rev Frank Hallam, Rev John S Hunt, Rev Wm H Hunt, Rev J Joyner, Rev W P Kramar, Rev Henry E Lucas, Rev G D E Mortimer, Rev Thos G Pond, Rev H K Reese, Rev James M Stony, Rev Van Rings, D D, Edwin Rev Wm C Williams, D D, C C Williams.

The certificates of election of lay delegates were presented, and referred by the chair to the committee on credentials, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Benedict, D. D., Reese and Lucas.

The committee reported all the certificates to be in form, except those from Christ church, Savannah, and St. Stephen's, Milledgeville, and the following gentlemen entitled to seats:

St. Paul's, Augusta—Edward P Clayton, Wm. H Barrett, M P Stovall.

Trinity, Columbus—Chas. Wise, N N Curtis, W G Woolfolk.

St. John's, Savannah—Jno. R Johnson, J M Guerard, Daniel G Purse.

St. James', Marietta—B R Strong, J R Brunly, R de T Lawrence.

Emanuel, Athens—U P Wilcox, H C White, T A Burke.

St Peter's, Rome—John W H Underwood, Henry Harpold.

St Phillips, Atlanta—Edward Parsons, P W Alexander, B F Moses.

St Paul's, Albany—Rich Hobbs, T M Carter.

Atonement, Augusta—John S Davidson, E H Pughe, Henry Edmondson.

Good Shepherd, Cave Spring—R N Pierson, S N Noble, R J M Perkins.

St Mark's, Brunswick—John B Habersham, Charles L Schlatter, James M Cooper.

St Mark's, Dalton—Benj E Green, R Warren, John Black.

Mediator, Washington.—Henry F Andrews, D F Hunter, B Green.

St. Paul's, Macon—Davis Tinsley, Wm. Hazlehurt, J Stanley Beckwith.

Calvary, Americus—U B Harrold, A W Smith, S P Boone.

Good Shepherd, Summerville—W W Montgomery.

St. Luke's, Atlanta—Samuel P Lawrence, Henry D Law, J Gadsden King.

St. Mary's, Athens—R L Bloomfield, Green Blair, Rufus Ridon.

The roll of lay delegates was called, and the following answered to their names:

Messrs. Clayton, Curtis, Guerard, Strong, & de F Lawrence, Wilcox, Burke, Underwood, Harpold, Noble, Parsons, Alexander, Moses, Hobbs, Edmondson, Pearson, Green, Andrews, Harrold, Montgomery, Samuel P Lawrence, Law, Blair and Ridon.

A quorum of both orders being present, on motion of Rev Dr Benedict, the certificate of election of lay delegates from Christ church, Savannah, and St Stephen's Milledgeville, were received, and the following gentleman were entitled to seats:

Christ's church, Savannah—Wm Hunter. John Screven, Joseph D Weed.

St Stephen's, Milledgeville—Bernard R Herty, John M Clark, James W Herty.

On motion of Rev Dr Williams,

Resolved, That the rector of St Philip's church, Atlanta, be appointed a committee to invite the clergy of other dioceses, the clergy of this diocese not entitled to seats, and candidates for orders to seats on the floor of the convention.

On motion, the ballot was dispensed with in the election of secretary, and Rev W P Kramar was nominated and elected secretary.

The Rev Reverdy Estill was appoined assistant.

The chair appointed the following committees:

On state of the church—Rev Messrs Williams, D D, Drysdale, Knowles and Hunter.

On unfinished business—Rev Mr Boone, Messrs. Berke and Pearson.

On finance—Messrs. Montgomery, Whittle, Underwood, Parsons and Guerard.

On new parishes—Rev. Messrs. Mortimer and Pond, and Messrs. Noble and Curtis.

Rev. Mr. Clarke introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That after to-day the convention, during its present session, meet at 10 a. m. for morning prayer, and adjourn not later than 2 p. m.

Rev. Mr. Rees moved to amend by substituting 9 a. m. for 10 a. m. The amendment was adopted. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

After prayer and benediction by the bishop, the convention adjourned.

Georgia Crop Notes.

[Calhoun Times.]

After making pretty thorough enquiry, the information we gain is that the wheat crop of Gordon county is at present in a very promising condition, notwithstanding the floods, the frosts and the freezes.

The fruit crop, though not entirely destroyed by the late frosts, is badly damaged. A majority of the farmers seem to think that the wheat crop is not badly hurt. If this be true, and no other disaster befalls it, Oothcaloga valley will yield a vast quantity of wheat.

[Thomasville Enterprise.]

A portion of last week was favorable for crops, but the previous cool and wet weather had materially injured cotton and it continued to die out until many farmers had to replant, while not a few ploughed up and planted over. The oat crop is promising, and corn is beginning to grow.

[Blakely News.]

We have heard some complaint of rust in the oat crop in the sixth district of this county.

From the best information we can get, we report no very serious damage done to the crops of this county by the frost of last Saturday a week.

[Franklin News.]

Complaint is made that the black mold is on the wheat in some fields in the upper portion of the county. We hope our farming friends are worse scared than hurt.

[Gwinnett Herald.]

Capt. A. A. D is planting 300 acres of cotton, besides his wheat corn and other crops. Pretty fair cotton crop for Gwinnett.

A Gwinnett county farmer has 1,000 bushels of corn for sale. We are willing to guarantee that he has no guano lien on his crop.

[Lumpkin Independent.]

Cotton chopping has begun in this county and many farmers have given their cotton one plowing. The wheat and oat crops continue to flourish and garden vegetables will soon be had in abundance. The prospects are that there is a better time ahead. We long to see it, may its tarrying be for only a brief period.

[Valdosta Times.]

A trip to the southern part of the county this week revealed the fact to us that corn is clean, and looking as fresh as if it had not been injured by the late cold. Cotton was not advanced far enough to tell much about.

The fruit crop, thus far, shows no signs of injury by the late frost, and promises well. The trees are loaded down with healthy looking young fruit.

[Columbus Enquirer.]

Parties who have just returned from Stewart and neighboring counties, report cotton about equal in condition to last year. The majority have just finished planting. Many have put half and half in cotton and corn. Our informant is certain that more land has been planted in corn than last year. He also states the area in oats and wheat is comparatively very large, and that every one has a patch of rice.

[Monroe Advertiser.]

We are glad to learn that the peach crop of this section is not so badly injured as was thought some weeks since. The trees are not so full as they would have been if the weather had not been so unfavorable, but we suppose three-fourths of a crop may be relied on. The apple and cherry trees are full of young fruit.

[Savannah News.]

Mr. John Diestill, of Tatnall county, had a five acre field of corn knee high on the 15th ultimo.

We were shown yesterday, by Mr. David Bailey, a specimen of the oat crop now growing on the grounds of the Savannah brick manufacturing company, on the Augusta road, which is unusually fine. The grain is large and full, and the bunches are over six feet high.

[Griffin News.]

A well known farmer living near Griffin, has one hundred acres in corn, one hundred in cotton and one hundred in small grain. He reports all doing splendidly. He is plowing over his corn the second time, has a good stand, the plant looks healthy and is growing fast. His wheat, oats and barley are all right, and the cotton is commencing to peep out of the ground. Everything is moving on smoothly. He uses hired labor. He doesn't owe but forty dollars in town, has plenty to do him, and is as independent as a wood-sawyer.

MAY FESTIVITIES.

TRINITY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A Day of Pleasure and Health Seeking at Stone Mountain.

Yesterday morning's train on the Georgia road left promptly—we repeat it, sir, promptly—so promptly that several hundred of Trinity's children and friends failed to connect. But about five hundred were on hand when the train moved so promptly away. This joyous five hundred included people of all sizes and ages. Grave merchants and grave professional men were tangled up with a host of merry little ones, some of whom were so small that they could hardly balance themselves as pedestrians.

THE DAY

was superb. As a picnic day it can never be beat. It was neither too hot for mountain-climbing, nor too cold for lunching in the shade. The result was that, as soon as the train halted at Stone Mountain, the gay concourse of pent-up children from the dusty bustling town, began to distribute themselves from the base to the summit of the famous pile of sparkling gray. In the course of an hour nearly every clump of shade in the whole distance was occupied by little detachments, while between them was a stream of smaller girls whose flowing hair was caught in every breeze, and by boys whose special delight seemed to consist in climbing the lofty cone of granite in bare feet, their shoes being temporarily converted into baggage. And when they returned it was

TIME FOR LUNCH.

The general table was spread under the trees about the hotel; and so ample were the preparations in this direction, that after the tired picnickers were served, the poor of the little town were gathered in, and sent away with satiated appetites. After dinner the children enjoyed free rides on a "whereabout" or flying jennie, and the sports on the green made the whole scene very pleasant. Much of the pleasure of the occasion was due to Messrs. Jones, Chamberlin, Boynton and others, who were everywhere present, keeping all in good humor, and making every matter come around just right. Rev. J. E. Evans, presiding elder of the district, Rev. W. J. Scott, pastor of Trinity church, and Rev. W. A. Dodge, paster of St. Paul's church, were also present.

Central Presbyterian Picnic.

The Central Presbyterian Sunday school went yesterday to Marietta and picnicked in Glover's grove. There were some three hundred or more children and adults. The

MARIETTA SUNDAY SCHOOL

came out to the grove and joined them, and the day was spent most delightfully. About as happy as the happiest little child, was Councilman Beatie, who seemed to be at home among children. The school returned at night, and the children will long treasure in their memory their trip to Marietta.

Fifth Baptist Festival.

The strawberry festival at the Fifth Baptist church closed last night at midnight. Between 200 and 300 persons were gathered there. We are gratified to know that the festival was a success. An interesting feature was crowning

THE MAY QUEEN.

The manner of selecting a Queen was a profitable one. Two handsome young ladies were the contestants for Queen—Miss L. Glenn and Miss E. Paris. The ballots were ten cents each. Seven hundred and fifteen votes were polled and $71 50 realized. Miss Glenn having received the largest number was declared elected Queen.

Two charming little girls, Mamie and Beulah Hammoud escorted the Queen-elect to a throne embowered in roses.

COUNCILMAN GOODWIN

made the coronation speech, beautiful, brilliant and brief. It was replete with beautiful thoughts and sound sentiments, and appropriate to the occasion. At its conclusion

MISS PARIS

stepped forward and placed the crown upon her rival's head.

The good feeling and harmony between the contestants was noticeable, and elicited the warmest commendation. It is probably both contestants will be crowned Queen of some ones, fireside ere long.

First Methodist S. S. Picnic.

This school will picnic at Vining's station to-day, Friday. The train leaves at 8:40 a. m.

Through the courtesy of W. T. Akers, Esq., agent at McIvor's, every preparation is being made to make this one of the most enjoyable picnics ever held in that vicinity. Tables and benches will be erected in a pleasant grove, immediately adjoining the railroad, about half mile from the picnic ground. Fine spring and well water in abundance. The train will leave Vinings so as to reach Atlanta at 6 P. M.

Fare for the round trip: Adults 50 cents; children under 15 years of age 25 cents. For sale at Phillips & Crew's and at the W. & A. R. R. ticket office, Union passenger depot.

Second Baptist Sunday School.

This old and yet vigorous Sunday school, with that live and indefatigable Sunday school worker, John T. Maguire, their superintendent, picnic to Stone Mountain today.

Christian Sunday School.

The Christian church Sunday school picnic to-day, at Strickland Springs, a beautiful spot about a mile and a half above Duluth. A special train has been obtained for the occasion, and all who may attend are assured of a pleasant time. The train will leave promptly at half-past eight this morning.

First Presbyterian.

The First Presbyterian Sunday school picnic to New Holland on Saturday.

Payne's Chapel S. S.

Payne's Chapel Sunday school picnic to Stone mountain on Saturday.

Turn Verein Picnic.

The Atlanta Turn Verein picnic at West End next Tuesday. Amusements of all kinds will be afforded all who go.

Temperance Picnics.

The Good Templars picnic to Stone mountain next Wednesday.

The Knights of Jericho picnic to Marietta on Thursday.

Atlanta Artillery Picnic.

The Atlanta Artillery appointed a committee last night to get up a picnic to raise funds to purchase guns. Tre time and place will be stated in a few days.

St. Paul's.

The Ladies' Parsonage Society of St. Paul's Church have an excursion to Toccoa next Tuesday.

Press Excerpts.

GOOD FOR GLYNN.

(Brunswick Appeal.)

It is a remarkable fact that not one case of bankruptcy has ever been placed upon the records of the courts from the county of Glynn.

LIFE IN THE OLD MAN YET.

(Newnan Herald.)

"Uncle Jeptha Davis" is seventy-four years old, and on last Monday morning, he planted one acre and three-quarters of land, in cotton, first opening the beds and then covering the seed, in three hours and ten minutes. It is proper also to state, that his wife dropped the seed for him. This required no extraordinary effort on his part, but it is an illustration of his average strength and energy.

LARGE STURGEON.

[Columbus Times.]

Mr. C. E. Cobb reports that he caught a sturgeon yesterday in the river between the factories and the lower bridge weighing three hundred pounds.

GOING FOR CRICKETS.

[Columbus Enquirer.]

It is said that one warehouseman has received 6,000 crickets to go on a hunting and fishing excpedition to Florida. Yesterday, while he was away, a thomas cat got into his wicket and went for a thousand or more of them.

A JUDGE IN DEMAND.

[Savannah News.]

Judge Tompkins returned from McIntosh superior court yesterday morning, by the steamer Lizzie Baker, and left last night for Madison, where he will hold court. He goes thence to southwest Georgia, and will preside at the superior court of Randolph and Brooks in the place of Judge Kiddoo, who will occupy the bench of the Chatham superior court during the trial of the cases in which Judge Tompkins is interested.

PRACTICAL ECONOMY.

[Greeneville Vindicator.]

A lady writing us and advising economy says a family in her neighborhood not having much meat, are using it so as to make it do the most good. After being boiled three times, the remainder is fried once, and finally the fragments are broiled by which time the smallest particles of the original piece have all been eaten.

EASY PLANTING.

[Talbotton Standard.]

It is stated that an old farmer of this cotton plants cotton off of his house. He rides along by the rows and drops the seed in them from his sagacious animal.

COMBINED CONCATENATED CIRCUMSTANCES.

[Savannah News.]

It is stated that Mrs. Ellen Hogan, sister of Mr. John Reedy, was died on the 20th of April, was born in Ireland, on the 20th; landed in America on the 20th; was married on the 20th; her eldest daughter was born on the 20th; and as above stated, she died on the 20th ult., aged 60 years.

Sixty-six years, equal 773 months, which divided by 20, the number of days, gives as the quotient 38 days and a small fraction.

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GEORGE BROWN AS A WALKER.—If the great pedestrian, Weston, don't look well to his laurels, he is destined to be stripped of them before he knows it. A young man has been discovered in the second district whose walking capacities are truly wonderful. As some fortuitous circumstance has so often developed a hidden faculty which would otherwise, perhaps, never have "seen the light," so George Broom's power of endurance as a walkist would probably never have become known, had it not been for a strange combination of circumstances. It seems that Mr. Broom came to town a few days ago in a buggy with the Rev. R. W. Hamrick. Mr. Hamrick transacted his business and was ready to go home before George got half around "seeing the boys." It so happened that Osborn Lynch, Esq., one of George's nearest neighbors, was also in town on that day, and George, not desiring to detain Mr. Hamrick, sought Mr. Lynch and obtained permission to go home with him. Upon Mr. Hamrick's being apprised of this arrangement, he left immediately for home, and George continued going around seeing the fun. A short time before night George and his kind and accommodating friend were preparing to start for home, when, much to his amazement, he became apprised of the fact that Judge Lynch had walked to town, and having to walk back also, had no objection to having such good company as George's presence always affords. The two started, and it is rumored that George's tongue came out before he got outside the corporate limits. And this is how they found out he could walk so well.—*Newnan Herald.*

A Glowing Description of an Immense Hotel.

An irate correspondent of a western paper vents his spite on that harmless class of people, hotel clerks, in the following exaggerated paragraph. Probably he was not dead headed:

"It is not often that I puff a hotel, but where I pay my bill at the rate of $4 a day for sleeping in the "milky way" and sleeping on a bunk in full view of fare, it's a pittance and a pleasure to mention such an institution. I have such a hotel in my eye that ought to travel with Barnum's show as a curiosity. It is the largest hotel, I presume, in the world. Many people who go up in the sky parlors to repose never come down, but go right on through to Heaven, without change of elevators; and those who have written back say they could smell the hair oil on the hair of the clerks all the way. The halls are so long and winding that many waiters get lost while going after a pitcher of water, and are never heard of until their remains are found years after. I went in there one morning and ordered breakfast. A small colored boy took my order, and it was so far out to the kitchen that he grown and gray-headed when he got back. It is a very large house—hotell Many travelers going south and returning by this city order their meals in advance, and frequently when they get back they have to lay over a week to make connections. The hotel is a very large one, and everything about it is very large, from the feet of the clerks, the mouths of the waiters, up to the bills. It is provided with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bay windows, idiots, dirty sheets—everything to make the traveler happy, including an undertaker's establishment for the accommodation of such boarders as starve to death while waiting for the waiters. It is a very large hotel, and everybody stops there just once."

Death of a Man One Hundred and Seventeen Years Old.

[Correspondence of the Courier Journal.]

BLOOMINGTON, IND., April 30, 1875.

The local press of this place contain this week obituary notices of the death of Wm. Ross, late of this county, who was probably the oldest man in the United States. He was a citizen of this county for the last forty years or more of his life and was greatly beloved and revered by hosts of friends in this part of the state. He was born in the year 1758, in Guilford county, North Carolina, and on the 11th of next month would have been 117 years old. Think of it. Two of the earlier years of his life were spent in babyhood during the last years of the second king of the Brunswick line, in the reign of George II. The average "oldest inhabitant" counts it quite a respectable feat to recall memories associated with the coronation of Queen Victoria, but this venerable old gentleman could, up to within a few days of his death, let his memory travel back to the days of three of her predecessors, to-wit: King George III., and George IV., and King William IV. We may be assisted, again, in realizing the remarkable longevity displayed in this instance by considering another fact.

Mr. Ross was a lad only eleven years old when Robeson and Watt were first theorising as to whether a carriage could be made which would furnish accommodation for passengers and be drawn by steam power, and was getting to be an old man when Geo. Stephenson constructed the first locomotive.

In a conversation which I had with the old gentleman last summer I questioned him upon subjects, and was informed that he always took a deep interest in such matters. I remember saying something like thisto him:

"Mr. Ross, do you remember what the name what the first railway was, of which you have any knowledge?"

"Yes," said he, "I do. I think it was one running from Liverpool, England, to some other point in that country. I reading and hearing of it, but have forgotten the teminus."

"Manchester," I suggested.

"I believe that was the name," was his reply, after a moment's reflection.

To refresh his recollection I repeated the substance of newspaper article which I had recently read, to the effect that this was the first railroad ever built, and was the first line on which Mr. Stephenson proposed to work an engine that was "to go at the rate of 12 miles an hour"—a proposition so wild and so visionary as to cause him to be ridiculed universally almost, and to be held up for public derision.

"Twelve miles an hour!" exclaimed the London Quarterly Review, with the prophetic wisdom of a *caterpillar;* "as well trust one's self to be fired off in a congreve rocket." "O, yes," he said in reply to all this, "I remember hearing a great deal of such talk as that after I was beyond seventy years old." "This editorial is said to have been published as late as 1830," I continued. "Is that so," said laughingly; "then, you see, I was two or three years above sixty, instead of seventy, but I heard such things several years later, sir."

Mr. Ross told this reporter last summer that he distinctly remembered the battle of Guilford court house, of revolutionary fame. He was then a young man, somewh

GIE ME THY BLESSING, MITHER.

BY GRETTA.

Gie me thy blessing, mither,
For I mann now away,
To meet my bonnie Agnes, mither,
Unless her bridal day.
She loved her lang and weel, mither,
And true my love hast known;
Then lay thy hand upon me, mither,
And bless thy kneeling son.

"Ah, Willie, how my heart o'erflows,
When thus I hear thee speak;
My tears are glistening on thy hair,
And dropping on thy cheek.
And, oh! how memory calls up now,
The days of auld lang syne,
When I, a winsome bride, first called,
Thy sainted father, mine.
Ye hae the same dark tender e'en,
The same broad, noble brow.
And e'en a smile was on his face
When he, that morning came
To bring awa', as you mann do,
A lassie to his hame.

Pair child! her heart is beating now
As it never beat before;
Pair child, I ken her hazel e'en
Wi' fears are runnin' o'er;
She loves thee, Willie, but she feels,
To wed's a solemn thing—
I weel remember how I felt,
When gazing on the ring.

I weel remember, too, the hour
When, wi' a heavy sigh,
I turned a wife, sae young and sad,
To bid them a' good bye.
The tears were gushing then, I know,
For I loved my kindred weel,
And though my ain was by my side,
I could na' help but feel.
But then, how kind he took my hand,
And gently whispered, come—
The same soft star shines o'er my cot
That shines above thy home.
And, Willie, often since he's dead,
I've watched that distant star,
And thought I saw his gentle face
Smile in it from afar.
We loved ilk ither weel, Willie,
We loved ilk ither lang,
Ah me! how happy was the heart
That thrilled the even' sang.
We loved ilk ither right, Willie,
And may God grant it so,
Ye twa may love, as we twa loved
In days lang, lang ago.
Oh, fondly cherish her, Willie,
She is sae young and fair;
She hath not known a single cloud,
Or felt a single care.

Then if a cold world's storm should come
Thy way to arrest—
Oh! ever stand (thou art a man)
Between her and the blast.
When first I knew a mother's pride,
'Twas when I gazed on thee;
And when my ither flowers died,
Thy smile was left to me.
And I can scarce believe it true,
So late the life began.
Thy playful babes, I fondled then,
Stands by me now a man.
Then tell thy bonnie bride, Willie,
She hath my first born son;
I tak' the darling fra' my arms
And gie him to her own.
Oh! she will cherish thee, Willie,
For when I maun depart—
She, only she, will then be left
To cheer thy lonely heart.
I dinna fear to die, Willie,
I ever wish to gang;
The soft, green mound, in yon kirk-yard,
Has lonely been twa lang.
And I wad lay me down, Willie,
And a' death's terrors brave,
Beside the heart sae leal and true—
If 'tis within the grave.
Then gang away, my blessed bairn,
And bring the gentle dove,
And dinna frown, if a' should grieve
To part wi' her they luve.
But if a tear fills up her ee',
Then whisper, as they part,
"There's room for thee at mither's hearth,
There's room in mither's heart."
And may the God that reigns above,
And see ye a' the while,
Look down upon your plighted troth,
And bless ye wi' his smile.
And ye'll tho' ye're forget, Willie,
In a' thy future life,
To bless the power that gave to thee
Thy kind and guileless wife.

Prosecuting Those Iowa Woman Rioters.

[Telegram to the Chicago Times.]

An interesting supplement to the recent outrage at Wilton is a suit for damages, entered into the circuit court at Muscatine, entitled Ella M. Corri, by Elias Corri, her next friend, versus Mrs. John Wiley, Mrs. Ed. Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Adds, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, Mrs. Richard Porter, Mrs. Edwin Carleton, Mrs. Elizabeth Bently, Mrs. N. W. Scott, Miss Kate Wiley, and three other ladies, whose names will appear in the petition in due time but are now unknown. The parties named are recognized as participants in the assault on the plaintiff, with hands of violence, and with tar and feathers. Plaintiff sues for damages to the amount of $50,000. The petition claims that, after the assault, defendants bade her leave town, two of them leading her from the house to the street, clad in her under-garments, and conducted her some distance, the night being cold, and the girl pleading for mercy with tears. They allowed her to return, leaving her fate, tar and feathers and windowless home. Elias Corri, father of the girl, also brings suit for the recovery of $10,000 damages done property.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton quiet; sales 578 bales; uplands 16½; Orleans 16¾.

Futures strong; sales 19,800 bales; May 16 1-16 bid; June 16 5-32; July 16⅝; August 16 17-32@16 9-16; September 16 5-16@16 11-32; October 15⅝; November 15 11-16@15¾.

Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady. Pork firm; mess $22 12½. Lard—steam 15¾. Turpentine dull at 35. Rosin heavy at $2 a $2 05 for strained. Freights heavy.

Stocks dull. Money 3. Gold 15⅜. Exchange—long $4 88; short $4 91. Governments active. State bonds quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 8, noon.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 7⅝; middling Orleans 8⅜; sales 14,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middlings, delivered in June or July 7⅝; do. delivered in July or August 8.

LIVERPOOL, May 6, 1:30 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary delivered in June or July 7⅝; do. delivered in July or August 8; do. nothing below low middlings delivered in May or June 7 13-16; do. delivered in June or July 15-16; sales to-day included 8,300 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Arrived—Scotia, Columbo, Cambrie, Andes. Arrived out—Bevvig, Dover, Typhoon, Alexandria, Thames, Libria, Austria; Emily DeAugusta, Mississippi, Andrea, John Potter, Harry Morse.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., May 6, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.....$1 12 Selling.....$1 14
SILVER—
Buying.....$1 04 Selling.....$1 08
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par Selling.....¼ prem
BONDS—
Georgia 6s.....80@82 Augusta City 8s.81@83
Georgia 7s.....90@92 Georgia R. R.....90@92
Atlanta Water 7s.75@77 A. & W. P. R. R. 91@92
Atlanta City 7s.70@73 Savannah City..82@...
Atlanta City 8s.81@83
STOCKS—
Ga. R. R...78@82 A. & W. P. R. R.65@70
C. R. R.....50@60

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load.....7¾ gross.
BEEF CATTLE.....2@5
EGGS.....16
BUTTER—
Country.....18@20
POULTRY—
grown chickens.....30@32
Geese.....50
Ducks.....80@35
FEATHERS.....50@60
BEESWAX.....27@27½
RAGS.....2½@3
DRIED FRUIT—
Peaches, unpeeled.....5@7
Peaches, peeled.....10@14
Apples, peeled.....6½@7

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—
prime white.....$1 10@1 12
MEAL.....$1 00
GRITS.....$6 50
WHEAT—nominal
BUCKWHEAT—per bbl.....$10 00
OATS.....4 80
PEAS—
Clay.....$1 50
Mixed.....$1 30
Timothy.....$1 60@1 70
Tennessee.....$1 25@1 50
Clovers.....$1 40
FLOUR—
Fancy.....$8 50
Extra family.....$8 00
Family.....$7 50
Extra.....$7 00
Superfine.....$6 50
BACON—
Clear sides.....14¾
Clear rib sides.....14
Shoulders.....10½
BULK MEATS—
Clear sides.....none
Clear rib sides.....13¼
Shoulders.....10
Hams.....12½
LARD—
Tierces.....17@17½
Kegs and cans.....18
Buckets.....18@18½

HAMS—
Sugar cured.....15½
MOLASSES.....45
SYRUPS—
New York.....60@75
New Orleans.....75@80
MACKEREL—
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits.....$1 75
No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits.....$1 50
No. 3 bbls $7 00; half bbls $4 00; kits.....$1 00
COFFEE—
Rio.....23@25
Java.....30
SUGAR—
A.....11½
White extra C.....11½
Yellow C.....10@10¾
Demerara.....10@11
Yellows, N. O. fair to choice...8½@10¾
Rope—Annawakes 16@17.
Tow—6@7.
Pepper $8; Spices 20; Allspice 20
Starch 6½ @ 7½; glovers 5@7.
Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.
Vinegar—24@40.
Soap—Good family $3 50; laundry $2 50
English crown $3 75.
Potatoes—Early rose $5 00; Goodrich $5 peerless $5 00.
Onions—$4.
Cabbage—4c. Beets 4c. Carrots 4c.
Coffee—Rio 22@23; LaGuira none; Java 30.
Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.
Crackers—Soda 6½@6c; A soda 6½@7; butter 5@7; pic-nic 5@7; oyster 6@8; milk 9@12; wine 10@13; Boston butter 10@15; sugar 9@10; C cream 9@10; lemon cream 9@11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13@16; hand-made lemon cakes 14@16; hand-made tea-cakes 14@16; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 18@20; spice cakes 10@12; ginger snaps 9@12; ginger bread 8@9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 30@3 75; fancy 18@35.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1@1 30; 2 lb. oysters, per dozen, $2 25@2 50; sardines, per case, 6½@7; 1 lb salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, 1 75@2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50@2 75; pineapples $2 50@3 75; green corn $2 00; 1 can peas 2 lbs $2 25@2 75; Lima beans $1 75@3 25; mackerel and salt 1 lb 20@25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauces—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75@2 00; qts per case $3@3 25; half gals $4 @5 00; half doz $3 25@3 50; 10 gal kegs $6 50@8; English pickles, pts $4 25@5; Colman's mustard per doz $2@2 25; French mustard per doz, $2@2 25; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5@5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25@1 50; qts $2 25@2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25@1 50; green $1 50@1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25@2 50; vanilla $2 75@3; assorted $2 25@3 50.
Sardines—qrs $17@17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50; No. 2 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 00.
Cheese—State dairy 15@18; Onions—silver skin, very choice $5 50@6, red $5 50@6.
Apples—choice to fancy $5@6.
Oranges—Louisiana, each 2½@3½.
Lemons—per box $7 50@8.
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50@4; half $1 85@2; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10@11.
Citron—Leghorns, per lb 40@45; English Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 15@17.
Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½@15.
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 12½@13½.
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25@27; pecan nuts 11@15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16@20; Liberia 15@17.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice, per bushel $2 00; Wilmington fancy per lb 10.
Sundries—Dried herring 60@75; Bologna sausage 12½@15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50@3 00; well buckets $6@6 50; painted tubs, 8 gals $12 @13; No. 3 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 25@4 50; 3 natches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.
Lime—35@50; hydraulic $1 50.
Cement—$3 50@4.
Concentrated Lye, per case, $3 50, per each, per case, $3 00.
Copperas—4c.
Kerosene Oil—18@20.
Blacking—25@70
Candles—12@15.
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50.
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 75. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11@13 50; steel 20@22; shovels—Ames' 12@14 50; horse and mule shoes 4½ per horse-mule nails 30@30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload 3c; do. less than carload 3½@4; sundry sizes carload 3½@3¾; sundry sizes less than carload 3¾@4¼; steel, 3 to 4 inch, 1c extra; do. 4 to 10 inch, 3c; horse-shoe ¾ extra; tire ½ extra.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 26@28; good 29@33; white oak 40@50; black upper 40@55.
Wood—Washed 35@50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 20.
Seeds—Clover $9 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass 2 25; Hungarian millet $2.
Tobacco.
Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per po ind 50@55; do., 11-in old 55@60; medium, 11-in old 65@5, good 11-in old 65@75; fine 11-in, old 75@85; bright navys 60@65; bright qrs. 12-in 60@65; good 70@75; fine 85@90; 12-inch pounds, good 75@80, very fine, (gravely) $1 10. fine cut, home made 80@85; Sunny Side, per gross $10 70; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Calhoun $1 25; Seals of Ease $1 25.
Smoking—Durham, per pound 65@75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75@2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The West 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60, Louisiana Perique $3; Virginia $1 50; Cavrico $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.
Wines and Liquors.
Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 45 to $2 00; 80 per cent., $1 20, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 45 to $3 00; Bourbon from $1 45 to $5; proof rye $1 45 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $3 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 45 to $2 00; cognac from $1 75 to $6; pure imported from $8. to $12; domestic $1 75@3; Jamaica rum $3 50@4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 45 to $1 75; gin from $1 75 to $2 75; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.
Fresh Meats.
Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 13½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 12c. Mutton 12½@15c. Veal 15c.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A D A 8c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 13½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 28c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.
Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.
Corset Jean—Nearsage 12½c, Tuscania 11½c; Nanuking Sateen 13½c.
Ginghams—Alabama, No. 1, 10c; Lyon factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 on, 14; 6 on 13½.
Paper Cambrics—Manville 7½, Lodi dale 7½, Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c. high colors 8½c.
Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.
Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 22½c; Kentucky Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 87½c; Preferred Dueskin 87½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lowellyn 28½; West Lake 22½c.
Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 sold 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22½.
Linseys—19@20c.
Flannels—white 22½@40; red 20@40; shaker 50@75.
Prints—Amoskeag 8½; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 8½; Bedford 7½ 8½; Conestoga 8½@9; Dunnell's 9; Garner's 9; Hartel's 9; Sprague 8½@; Gloucester 8½@; Simpson's black 9; Simpson's grays 9; American 8½@; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½@.
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.
Roswell Mills—4-4 sheetings 10; 7-8 8½; yarns 61 20; sewing and Knitting thread 50c.
Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 7 cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.
Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmerets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75@81 15; cadet grey $1 25.
Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 11; fancies, fashion 12½; checks 13; Georgia plaids 12½c.
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.
Appleton A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Utica wright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn 8. 36 in. 13c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; R 36 in. 7½c. Cabot 36 in. 10 in. 11½c. Cocheco 37 in. 9c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 13c. Gem of the Spinning 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c. Lonsdale 36 in. 13½c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk 36 in. 9c. Wamsutta O X A 36 in 15½c; O O H 36 in. 18c. Wesseyunegan 36 in. 9c. Tuscarora 15½. Pocahontas 13½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13. Neoderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9c. Ballou & Son 10a12½. Chestnut Hill 9c. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 6.
Domestic Ginghams—Gloucester 9 1-2. Lancaster 12c; Baird 12c.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, 2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 15a18; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00@2 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 00@3 50; white lead, per lb, 9a11; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum arabic 45a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11 00; petro oil, per gal, 35@0; turpentine, per gal, 50; cocculus, per lb, 25; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00@2 25; rawlinseed oil, per gal, $1 00; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $1 05; sperm oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a81 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 10a1 20; tanners oil.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2@3. White pieces—buying prices 4c. Scrap iron—Buying prices 1½c. Old Copper—Buying prices 10a11c. Twine—Paper, selling prices per lb., 25; Sisal 14a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a50.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New means of CURE. Self and Wife. Remarkable Remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

THE THOMPSON HOUSE,

AND
45 WHITEHALL, AND 60 & 62 BROADST.

R. G. Thompson begs to inform the citizens of Atlanta, and the traveling public generally, that he has had the above-named house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is now prepared to receive boarders, either transient or permanent, at moderate rates. Rooms by the day, week month. The table is provided with every delicacy of the season, and the cooking cannot be excelled by any house in the city.

Ice Cream Parlors.

In connection with the above, I have fitted up two rooms, fronting on Whitehall street, for the sale of Ice Cream during the coming season. The special attention of the the ladies is called to these parlors. My reputation as proprietor of the Cafe, in the Capitol building, some six years ago, being a guarantee that they will be conducted in the best possible manner. Mrs. Thompson will pay special attention to the Ice Cream Parlors, and will see to it that the wants of ladies and children are promptly supplied. The Ice Cream parlors will be kept open during the summer season from ten o'clock in the morning, to midnight, and on Sundays from twelve o'clock noon to eleven o'clock p. m. R. G. THOMPSON.
may1—dtmo

BOOTS & SHOES.

ONE HUNDRED

Cases of Boots and Shoes received from bankrupt sale of Howes, Hyatt & Co., consisting in a variety of grades and styles for Men,

Women & Children,

all first-class goods, which I will sell to cash customers who have

BURIED

the credit system and pay cash as they go, at about one-half the usual price. To country merchants and retail customers who are

ALIVE

to the fact, that cash purchase can be made from fifteen to twenty per cent. cheaper than goods bought on thirty days time, I offer special inducements. To Shoe and Harness makers, who read this, I would say that I never had a larger or more varied stock of Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Upper Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Findings and Shoe Makers' Tools. Twenty-four years experience in the Boot, Shoe and Leather business in Atlanta, coupled with the facilities a large Cash Capital can give, enables me to offer to merchan's a d my retail customers, a stock worth the attention of all; and I hereby ext nd to all an invitation to call, examine and price my goods, which are sold at HARD TIME PRICES. Orders from a distance filled with promptness and care, at *lowest* cash prices

I. T. BANKS,
67 Whitehall St.
apr21—dtf

Sunday School Picnic

The Sunday School of the First Methodist Church will Picnic at

VININGS STATION,

on the W. and A. R. R., on

Friday, May 7th.

ALL necessary arrangements have been made with Railroad Company. Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crew's and at the ticket office—Union Passenger Depot.
Adults 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Train leaves at 8:40 a. m., returning so as reach the city at 6 p. m.
Let everybody go and make it the picnic of the season. may4—d3t

GRAND EXCURSION TO

Toccoa Falls!

FARE—ROUND TRIP.
Adults.....$1 50
Children & Servants, 1 00

Tuesday, May 11, 1875.

THERE will be a grand excursion to Toccoa Falls on Tuesday, May 11th. The proceeds will be applied to the purchasing of a Parsonage for St. Paul's M. E. Church South. As the regular fare for the round trip is $2 50, it will be readily seen that $1 50 is within the reach of all. Let no one lose this opportunity to spend a day pleasantly in the mountains of Georgia. The train will leave the car shed at 7 o'clock a. m., and leave Toccoa Falls at 5 o'clock p. m. Tickets can be purchased from the ladies of the St. Paul's Parsonage Society or the Committee of Arrangements. Lave with cars to have refreshments on the train. may2—d7t

For Sale.

THE FINE LARGE YOUNG HORSES

APPLY TO

C. TAYLOR'S STABLES.
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THE Bartow House, in Cartersville, Georgia, is offered for RENT on reasonable terms. It is a three-story brick building, located in the right place to do business. For particulars apply to
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J. H. VAN STAVOREN,
Portrait Painter,

HAS REMOVED HIS STUDIO TO 49½ Peachtree street, over J. P. Wheat, 24 Row store, where he will be pleased to see his patrons. april8—d1mo

NOTICE.

Superior Court, Douglas County, April Term, 1875.—Louisia E. Smith, executrix of Moses M. Smith, deceased, vs. Harriett Bowen et al.—Bill for Interpleader, Relief, &c.

IT appearing to the Court that James M. Pearson and Mrs. — Chamberlain, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin F. Chamberlain, deceased, reside out of the limits of this State, and are defendants in the bill above stated. It is, therefore, ordered by the Court that the said non-resident defendants do appear at the January Term, 1876, of this Court to be held on the fourth Monday in said month, then and there to answer and defend said bill accord ing to law.

And it is further ordered that this rule be published in THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, a public gazette of this State, published in the city of Atlanta, once a month for four months before the said January Term, 1876. This the 24th day of April, 1875.
HUGH BUCHANAN, J. S. C. C. C.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true extract from the minutes of the superior Court of Douglas county, this 27th day of April, 1875.
S. N. DORSETT,
C. S. C. D. C.
apr29—w1am4tx

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